DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 243 754 SO 015 588

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TITLE Windows to the Past: A Selection of Illinois County Records from 1818 to 1880.
INSTITUTION Illinois State Archives, Springfield.
PUB DATE 83
NOTE 142p.
PUB TYPE Guides - Classroom Use - Guides (For Teachers) (052)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC06 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Documentation; Instructional Materials; Learning Activities; *Local History; Records (Forms); Secondary Education; *Social History; *State History; *United States Government (Course); *United States History
IDENTIFIERS *Illinois

ABSTRACT

Designed to help Illinois teachers bring local history into the secondary social studies classroom, this manual contains reproductions of 38 county records from the years 1818 to 1880. Each document, which is reproduced in an original and typewritten form, is accompanied by a teacher's guide containing an outline of the historical context of the document, vocabulary, and discussion questions. Examples of documents are a Negro indenture (1818), a jail diagram (1821), a militia poll book (1822), a tavern license (1827), a school land lease (1828), an apprentice indenture (1860), a coroner's inquest (1864), a soldier muster roll (1861), and a physician's certificate (1877). Although specific to Illinois, these documents can be used to supplement any secondary United States history course or as a model for other states. (LP)

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WINDOWS TO THE PAST

A Selection of Illinois County Records from 1818 to 1880

by

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with

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Published by The Illinois State Archives

Second Printing

Springfield 1983

JIM EDGAR, SECRETARY OF STATE AND STATE ARCHIVIST

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Transcriptions, proofreading, and production

Elaine K. Shemoney, Illinois State Archives

William J. Anderson, Illinois State Archives

Ruth L. Hutchcraft, Illinois State Archives

Special thanks to Kevin Kerr

Secretary of State Summer Intern, 1981

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, much has been written about the importance of using local history in the classroom. Teachers have been told, in detail, how to put together a local history unit. Windows to the Past is an effort to bring local history into the classroom without placing the burden of course development squarely on the teacher. The set of documents which accompanies this instructor's manual consists of photographic facsimiles of 38 Illinois county records. The earliest dates from 1818, the latest from 1880. All are public records. Consequently, they show those parts of individual lives that have been touched by government.

Each facsimile carries a typed, verbatim transcription of its text on the reverse side. Misspellings and grammatical errors have been preserved. The documents range from easily read printed forms to hard-to-read handwritten records. We recommend that students begin by reading the transcription of the document and then attempt to read the photographic reproduction.

This manual provides teachers with the text of each record in Windows to the Past. It also provides explanations of each document, which may be used at the discretion of the instructor. In some instances, it may be more productive to provide students with an explanation of the document along with its text, to minimize confusion. In other cases, however, it may be more valuable to withhold explanations and require the students to supply their own interpretations of these documents.

Many of these documents lend themselves to use in combination with others. For example, Documents 2, 6, 8, and 32 all contain implicit visions of the American future. This manual provides instructors with suggested combinations of records that could produce meaningful generalizations from students. Please remember, however, that any of these records can be used by itself. Each explanation is followed by a list of unfamiliar words and terms that occur in the record. This is followed by several points to consider, which range from highly specific questions designed to promote accurate reading of the document to more general questions intended to encourage speculation and creative synthesis.

The reproductions in this packet can be used by individual students, by small groups working cooperatively, or by entire classes. We have included records that have a minimum of text so that students with less ability may have something to engage their attention, but better students will probably profit most from the use of these documents. The facsimiles have been held to a standard legal size, so that teachers may make as many copies as they want of each document. For that reason, permission is given to make additional copies for classroom use.

OBJECTIVES

This set of documents is not intended to replace conventional high school textbook treatments of American history. It is designed to supplement and enrich such treatments by exposing students to a variety of primary source documents from the local level. One major objective of Windows is to introduce students to local history. The potential of local history as an instructional resource has barely been tapped in this country, yet all over the United States, classroom teachers are realizing that a focus on this area can make history more real, immediate, and tangible.

A second objective of Windows is to teach students how to read a historical document. By 'reading' a document, we mean more than being able to read the text. Students should become familiar with the process of identifying significant information, information that can give them an idea of what life was like at the time and in the place where the document was created.

A third objective of Windows is to expose students to historical reasoning. History textbooks offer standardized, predigested fair, complete with generalizations and synthesis. Students are given a ready-made interpretation of the past, complete with selected details. The documents in this selection have been chosen with an eye to encouraging students to form their own generalizations, and then to fit those generalizations into the picture of nineteenth century America provided by more conventional treatments. As much as possible, the documents chosen reflect a concern with the immediate and specific rather than the abstract and general. They reveal ordinary, everyday experience.

A final objective of Windows is to strengthen the sense of community felt by high school students. In using these records, students should gain a heightened awareness of the power of tradition and of institutions. Local history is an excellent way for students to begin to learn that the past leads directly into the present, that events which occurred over 100 years ago are not entirely remote and strange, but rather, have many elements in common with events that are happening today.

THE DOCUMENTS

None of these documents record the lives or deeds of prominent Americans. These records reflect the lives of people who never became great, or famous, or celebrated. They deal with topics such as elections, schools, war, property and poverty, on a level not often glimpsed by high

school students. In them, one can see widows, orphans, soldiers, immigrants, men of property and men and women without means. The stories they tell are rarely symmetrical, usually incomplete, and often elude facile generalization.

The lives and events frozen in these selections are real. They have not been simplified or retouched. Each document plunges its reader into the world that created it. Each is both a narrative of an event and, in a sense, the event itself. These are all public records, created at the county level of government.

These records illustrate ways of life that may now be difficult to envision. The land itself had to be fought and conquered. Farms and towns were created from an emptiness so vast that it defies description. Schools, roads, and bridges were built, elections held, property was taxed and passed on to others. Society had to root itself in a new and frequently indifferent land. It did so rapidly and for the most part, democratically, although this democracy was riddled with contradictions which later demanded solutions.

The advantage of a microcosmic view of the past is this: it teaches that history is not something that happens only to the great and the mighty. History happens to everyone. These records from Illinois counties show us that history happens in very ordinary places. Everyone's experiences are complex, everyone's life has significance. In the words of historian George Dangerfield, "it was the common man who, like a giant, subdued the wilderness, and the frontier never forgot it."

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Illinois became the twenty-first state on December 3, 1818. James Monroe was President, Thomas Jefferson was 75 years old, and Abraham Lincoln was a nine-year-old boy in the backwoods of southern Indiana. Illinois had

been a part of the Northwest Territory, the huge region north of the Ohio River that had been organized by Congress in 1787. In 1818, the United States had just waged its second war for independence against England and had found a new hero in Andrew Jackson the victor of New Orleans.

At the time of statehood, Illinois was thinly populated, with only 4,600 families. These early settlers had moved into southern Illinois and lived among the great rivers, the Ohio, Mississippi, Illinois and Wabash, where wood was plentiful and the land much like that which they had left in Kentucky, Tennessee, and the Carolinas. Despite efforts by Congress to settle western Illinois with veterans, most settlers were squatters (Document 2). These southern whites came to Illinois not because it was a land of opportunity, but because it was a place of escape, escape from a region that was dominated by wealthy slaveowners, who owned the best land and controlled the reins of government.

Fiercely independent, these Scotch-Irish and English newcomers brought one of the most traditional social structures in the world with them. The family was the basis of this society, and kinship, not laws, determined the way men and women behaved. It was a violent society, in which the man was supreme. A woman's best hope was of finding a strong husband who could care for her and their children. Popular wisdom maintained that the frontier was easy on horses and men, but hard on oxen and women.

In truth, the Illinois frontier was easy for no one. The crude log houses that had been sufficient in the South were pitifully inadequate for the Illinois winter (Document 3), the diet of corn, meat, and whiskey was monotonous and poor, and diseases, such as malaria or ague, were rampant. Money was scarce, clothing was handmade, and the population was largely illiterate. Farming was equally primitive. Typically,

enough land would be cleared of trees to plant some corn. When the thin virgin topsoil had been exhausted, the pioneer would pack up and move to fresh land, where the whole process would be repeated (Document 6, 14, 20).

The prairies were left untouched by this early wave of settlers. For one thing, the absence of trees disturbed, even disoriented those who were used to life in the forest; for another, the prairie sod was tough and difficult to break for the first time. The first inhabitants did only as much work as was necessary. When the crops were planted in the spring and fall, and the harvests taken in, the entire family turned out to work under the direction of the father. Attendance at church was sparse, even where churches had been established. Elections and militia rosters were genuine social occasions (Document 4, 7). These gatherings were marked by festive behavior--shooting matches, wrestling contests, and drinking bouts--and often deteriorated into wild violence by the end of the day.

Part of the problem was the fact that Illinois was haunted by desperadoes who came from the more settled parts of the country. Because of bands of these cutthroats, travel was dangerous (Document 5). Politics was the preserve of a well-defined elite of wealthy men, most of whom were from Kentucky. There were few issues before the 1830's and the emergence of Andrew Jackson and his party system. As a result, the voting for President was usually light, while voting for state and local offices was heavy. Only free, white men over the age of 21 were allowed to vote, and the militia units provided leadership and voting blocs during this period.

In 1824, a pro-slavery group forced a referendum on slavery. Advocates of slavery portrayed it as good for land values; opponents charged that slavery led inevitably to aristocracy and racial conflict.

Illinois had few blacks, and many of those were bonded to masters by indentures, rather than held outright as slaves (Document 1). The extension of slavery into Illinois was narrowly defeated, but free blacks had far from an enviable lot in Illinois. They could not vote, sue, give evidence, serve in the militia, or enjoy the free use of property. In 1853, the General Assembly passed legislation which prohibited free blacks from entering Illinois (Document 13, 19).

While the forested, southern third of Illinois was settled by displaced southerners, the northern third of the state was settled by Yankees, who came to the state from New England by way of western New York and Ohio. The social structure of these newcomer groups was very different from that of their neighbors to the south. For one thing, there was greater equality between the sexes. Each sex had its own clearly defined sphere of responsibility, and for women, this was the home. Changes began to occur in northern Illinois as a result.

Women became teachers, and, because they were willing to work for lower wages, forced out the men who had dominated this profession. Mass education, free and public, was seen as a cure-all for the ills inherent in society. A variety of experiments in public education took place during the first 30 years of statehood. Schools were financed by rents from the Section 16 lands given to the state by the federal government. Later, schools were financed by income from the sale of these school lands (Document 9, 12). However, none of these measures were capable of supporting a decent system of public education, and there was much resistance to the idea of paying taxes to educate other people's children. Finally, by 1855, legislation was passed that laid the foundation of the modern public school system.

Women were also able to secure laws that were favorable to widows (Document 33). Increased pressure for temperance was exerted in northern Illinois, in contrast to the public drunkenness that was often visible in the southern part of the state (Document 23).

The 1830's saw a boom in internal improvements. Ambitious schemes for canals and railroads proliferated. The most pressing need was for a waterway that would connect Chicago, on Lake Michigan, with the Illinois River. Railroads were also planned to link the interior prairies, with their fertile soil, to the markets that were necessary if Illinois was to develop its potential as a great agricultural state. The collapse of the nation's banking system in the mid-1830's left Illinois with a huge debt and rough starts to many railroads and canals. Meanwhile, a primitive system of local roads existed and was maintained by local citizens, and the National Road reached Vandalia from its beginning at Cumberland, Maryland (Document 10, 15).

As the influence of the Yankees made itself felt in Illinois, towns were laid out on the prairies and speculators sold lots. The unwary often were taken in by the grandiose descriptions of these model settlements (Document 8). As the settlers continued to pour over the state's borders, Illinois became the fastest growing territory in the entire world. By 1860, the original 4,600 families present in 1818 had swelled to 300,000 families. Illinois, at least in the northern and central thirds, was modernizing at an explosive pace. A rural society became increasingly elaborate as it gained wealth (Document 11, 33).

Institutions lagged behind material change, however. As the population expanded, immigrants from northern and western Europe joined the

rush to Illinois (Document 18, 28). The need for labor became paramount in the struggle for wealth, and fit nicely with pre-existing measures to care for the poor and homeless. Time-honored systems of indentures and poor farming supplied ambitious settlers with the labor supply they required, while simultaneously discharging charitable impulses and obligations (Document 16, 21, 29).

Meanwhile, tensions had grown to the point where the nation was threatened with disunion. Although widespread consensus existed on the issue of white supremacy, there was great disagreement on the extension of slavery and its position in the labor system (Document 19). When the South seceded in 1861, Illinoisan Abraham Lincoln issued a call for volunteers to join the Union forces (Document 24). The war was prolonged and bitter. Eventually, Illinois sent 250,000 troops off to war. Meanwhile, those remaining at home had to fend for themselves (Document 25,26). When the war had ended, far more soldiers had succumbed to disease than died on the battlefield (Document 27).

At war's end, the final brakes on modernization were removed. Rationalization of all aspects of life, which had begun so haltingly with the influx of settlers from New England, proceeded rapidly. One symptom of this was increasingly elaborate regulation by government (Document 34, 37). Another symptom was a growing desire to keep statistics on all aspects of life, so that undesirable elements of the population could be brought under control (Document 35). The confidence of the postwar era knew few limits. Even such traditional enemies of men and women as disease were perceived as vulnerable to the forces of reason and science (Document 36).

The transportation net that had been projected as early as the 1830's was reality by the 1870's, when the population of Illinois passed 2,500,000

and Chicago had become the capital of a great inland empire (Document 32). In the course of 60 short years of statehood, Illinois had moved from a refuge of the dislocated and dispossessed to the tangible symbol of the new America.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER READING

Two recently published works are logical places to begin an acquaintance with Illinois history. Robert P. Howard's Illinois: A History of the Prairie State is a detailed account of events from prehistoric times to the present. Richard J. Jensen's Illinois: A Bicentennial History is briefer, less detailed, and more analytical. Dozens of travellers wrote accounts of their journeys in Illinois. Excerpts from many of these may be found in The Prairie State: A Documentary History of Illinois, edited by Robert P. Sutton. These works should provide a basic approach to Illinois history; beyond that, the topics contained in the documents in Windows are properly a part of American history.

Starting places include Leon F. Litwack's North of Slavery, a study of blacks in the North before the Civil War, and Richard C. Wade's The Urban Frontier, a treatment of the urban impulse in the early nineteenth century. David Brion Davis edited Ante-Bellum Reform, a collection of essays on temperance, abolitionism, revivalism, and romanticism. A good, short introduction to Andrew Jackson and the period that has taken his name can be found in Robert V. Remini's Andrew Jackson. Maldwyn Jones' American Immigration provides an overview of the waves of newcomers who flocked to the United States. Robert H. Bremner discusses the century's growing awareness of the problem of poverty in From the Depths. Daily life in the Midwest is treated by Lewis Atherton in Main Street on the Middle Border, while Allan G. Bogue discusses farming in From Prairie to Corn Belt. Several historians offer explanations in Why the North Won the Civil War, edited by David Donald.

Beyond these, interested students and teachers should consult any intermediate level treatments of American history, such as those in the New American Nation series, for bibliographic detail, or refer to the comprehensive lists of books and articles that may be found in the Goldentree Bibliographies in American History.

DOCUMENTS

13.

DOCUMENT 1

NEGRO INDENTURE, 1818

EXPLANATION

Like the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, the Illinois Constitution of 1818 prohibited the introduction of slavery into Illinois, but it did not specifically outlaw slavery that already existed. The new Constitution did affirm the legality of indentures which were contracted under the laws of the Illinois Territory, and it required Negroes and mulattoes to fulfill their obligations.

This Negro Indenture from Pope County was contracted during the Territorial period. It binds Judith, a seventeen year old negro woman, to serve William Wilson for a term of 99 years. In exchange for $400 and food, clothing, and lodging, Judith promised to be an obedient servant to Wilson until 1917. It is doubtful whether the $400 was ever paid to Judith.

This form of bondage was not at all uncommon in southern Illinois in the years immediately after statehood. For one thing, this region was settled by southerners, some of whom saw no reason for emancipating their slaves just because they had crossed the Ohio or Mississippi Rivers. The laws lent themselves to this sort of arrangement.

WORDS AND TERMS

mulatto
indenture
demean
covenant
bind (oneself)

POINTS TO CONSIDER

1. Why was the phrase 'every where' inserted so that this document would read "all his lawful commands every where obey."? Can you think of an unlawful command?

2. What does this document really do to Judith, a Negro woman?

3. What 'comforts and conveniences' would Mr. Wilson think suitable for Judith?

4. Judith came to Illinois from Missouri. Was Missouri slave or free territory?

5. The indenture was due to expire January 26, 1917. What changes had occurred by that date?

DOCUMENT 1

NEGRO INDENTURE, 1818

TEXT

This Indenture made this twenty sixth day of Jan= uary one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, between Judith a Negroe Woman about seventeen years of age, last of the Territory of Missouri and County of ____ of the one part, and William Wilson of Pope County of Illinois Territory of the other part Witnesseth.

That the said Judith for and in consideration of four hundred Dollars Current money of the United States, at or before the signing and Delivery of these presents, the Receipt whereof she doth hereby acknowledge, and in conformity to a law of this Territory, respecting the Intro= duction of Negroes and Mulatoes into the same, hath put, placed and bound herself to the said William Wilson to serve him during the full Term of ninety nine years from the date hereof; or in other words, from the date hereof until the twenty sixth day of January one thousand nine hundred and seventeen; during all which term the said Judith the said William Wilson shall well and truly serve, and all his lawful commands every where obey, and that she shall not em= bezel or waste her said Master Goods, nor lend them to any per= son without her said Masters leave or consent, nor shall she at any time, absent herself from her said Master,s service without his leave or consent, but as a good and faithful Servant, shall and will at all times demean herself towards her said Master. And the said William Wilson covenants and agrees to and with the said Judith that he will fur= nish her with good and sufficient Meat Dring lodging and Apparel, together with all other needful Comforts and conveniencies fit for such a Servant during the Term aforesaid. And for the true performance of each of the above Agreements, each of the beforementioned par= ties, bind themselves to each other firmly by these pre= sents. In testimony where of the said parties have set their hands and affixed their seals the day and year first above written.

Judith her
X (seal)
mark

Wm Wilson his
X (seal)
mark

Signed and acknowledged in the presence of Joshua Scott clerk of Pope County Court, Given under my hand and private seal (there being no public one) this 26th day of January 1818.

(seal) Attest Joshua Scott clk. & Recorder P.C.

15.

DOCUMENT 2

MILITARY LAND PATENT, 1818

EXPLANATION

In 1804, the triangle of land between the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers was bought from the Indians. When the War of 1812 began, Congress decided to reserve 2,000,000 acres of this land to satisfy the bounties that had been promised to soldiers. An additional 1,500,000 acres were added to this in 1816. Land warrants were issued to soldiers; however, once patented, the land could be transferred. Consequently, most of the Illinois Military Tract soon was given over to eastern land speculators.

This Military Land Patent affirms that William Kelly, who had been a private in the Twenty-sixth Infantry Regiment, had deposited his land warrant with the General Land Office. Kelly's quarter-section of land was located about eight miles east of what is now Quincy, in Adams County. This Military Land Patent is one of several records that embody visions of Illinois' future. In this instance, the vision comes close to the Roman practice of rewarding veterans with lands on the frontier. The Illinois Military Tract was in a highly strategic location. Note the engraving in the upper left corner of the patent, with its Latin motto, "Militi forti et fideli." Translated, this reads "brave and loyal soldiers." Unfortunately, most of the soldiers preferred to divest themselves of their reward for service.

WORDS AND TERMS

General Land Office
bounty
patent
section
township
range

POINTS TO CONSIDER

1. Why is William Kelly receiving this tract of land?

2. How much land was awarded to Kelly?

3. What function is performed by section, township, and range?

4. When the Military Tract was established, what did the authors of the legislation envision for that part of Illinois between the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers?

5. Compare this vision with Documents 6, 14, and 34.

James Monroe

President of the United State of America

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

Know Ye, That, in pursuance of the Acts of Congress appropriating and granting Land to the late Army of the United States passed on and since the sixth day of May, 1812, William Kelly

having deposited in the General Land-Office a Warrant in his favour, numbered 3216 there is granted unto the said William Kelly late a Private in the Twenty Sixth Regiment of Infantry a certain Tract of Land, containing One hundred and Sixty Acres being the South East qr of Section Ten of Township Two south in Range Seven West in the Tract appropriated (by the Acts aforesaid) for Military Bounties, in the Territory of Illinois

To have and to hold the said quarter Section of Land, with the appurtenances thereof, unto the said William Kelly and to his heirs and assigns for ever.

In Testimony whereof, I have caused these Letters to be made patent, and the Seal of the General Land-Office to be hereunto affixed. Given under my Hand, at the City of Washington, this Third day of August in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and Eighteen and of the Independence of the United States of America the forty-third

By the President James Monroe

Recorded vol 28 page 382 Exd Josiah Meigs Commissioner of the General Land-Office
I.G.C.

17.

DOCUMENT 3

JAIL DIAGRAM, 1821

EXPLANATION

Early Illinois often seemed lawless, its empty spaces infested with cutthroats and brigands, according to the accounts of early travellers. Fayette County, which was formed in 1821, proceeded with plans to construct a jail almost from the date of its inception. Vandalia, the county seat, was also the new state capital.

The structure in the diagram was to be of stout construction, timber covered with brick. The jail was two stories high, with the third floor mentioned in the specifications an attic. Solid as this building seems, the squared timbers mentioned in the notes accompanying the diagram suggest that construction methods were still rudimentary. The diagram and notes do furnish an idea of how buildings, including the Vandalia statehouses, were limited and generally primitive at this early date.

POINTS TO CONSIDER

1. How do the dimensions of this early jail differ from those of present-day buildings? Can you measure it out for yourself?

2. Given the diagram and the accompanying notes, can you picture what the completed jail would look like?

3. The notes mention 'squared timbers.' What tools do you think would have been used to build this type of structure? How would it differ structurally from buildings constructed today?

4. How much labor would be required to build a jail like this one?

DOCUMENT 3

JAIL DIAGRAM, 1821

TEXT

Jail to be built on Lot no. 5. Block no. 28. in Vandalia
Timber wall 16 feet wide, 18 long, squared 12 inches
partition thro. the lower story timber 10 inches thick
1^{t} 2^{d} & 3^{d} floors timber squared 10 inches.
The whole enclosed by Brick 13. I. thick
s^{d} wall 25 f. 2 I. long & 20 f. 2 I. Wide
Eentry eight feet wide at one End of
timber stairs 9 feet from end of entry 3 f 4 I. wide
4 doors 3 f. wide & 6 f. 8 I. high
2 grates to each tower room 2 feet
by 18 Inches 4 light windows
1 grate in the upper room
2 feet 4 inches by 2 feet 6
light windows--
Shingle roof 7 f 6 I. high
above main body of
house--wood wall
18 feet high--founda^{n}
25 I. thick 18 I. deep.

19.

DOCUMENT 4

MILITIA POLL BOOK, 1822

EXPLANATION

The Constitution of 1818 established a state militia, to consist of able-bodied male citizens between 18 and 45 years of age. It stipulated that company, battalion, and regimental officers were to be elected by the troops. This system continued, at the company level, into the early days of the Civil War.

This Fayette County Militia Poll Book shows the captain, lieutenant, and ensign elected by the Second Company of the 15th Regiment of Illinois Militia. Voting was done in public, so that each soldier made his choice openly and in front of his peers. Perhaps for this reason, each of the candidates in this election voted for his opponent. This militia system was in place of European systems of conscription, in which certain age groups or elements of the population were required to serve specified terms in their nation's armed forces and were in the charge of professional officers.

WORDS AND TERMS

ensign
militia
poll book

POINTS TO CONSIDER

1. How were militia officers selected?

2. What was the logic behind this method of choosing officers?

3. Can you find any of the candidates on the list of men who voted? Who did they vote for? Why?

4. What strengths would a company organized on this basis have? What weaknesses?

5. How does the system outlined in this record complement the plan for settlement of the frontier in Document 2?

6. Compare this record with Document 27.

DOCUMENT 4

MILITIA POLL BOOK, 1822

TEXT

An Election held at Vandalia March 23d 1822
for Company officers for the second company of 15th Regt.
of the Illinois Militia

Candidates	Thomas	Shipman	Shrader	Starnes & Jones	Brown	Stapp
Names of Voters	Capt	Capt	Lieut	Lieut	Ensing	Do
T. Ernst	1		1		1	
James Brown	1		1			1
Jos. Thomas		1	1			1
Robt. Thompson		1	1			1
L. O. Shrader	1			1		1
Jos. Oliver	1		1			1
Thos. Moon		1	1			1
Gholson Stapp	1		1		1	
Moses Twiss		1	1		1	
William Berry	1		1		1	
Joseph Chaffin		1	1		1	
Henry Nothdurft	1		1			1
Elias R. Cook	1		1		1	
John Thomas		1	1			
William Henseling	1		1			1
J. F. Eckmann	1		1			1
Frederick Uppermann	1		1			1
James Beal	1		1		1	
Levi Womack	1			1		1
Danl. Melony	1		1		1	
Isaiah Nichols	1		1			1
Augt. Rosemire	1		1		1	
Abraham Stevens		1	1		1	
James Gadd		1		1	1	
James Jones	1		1			1
Henry Rhodes	1			1	1	
	18	8	22	4	12	13

DOCUMENT 5

TAVERN LICENSE, 1827

EXPLANATION

Taverns could be violent, dangerous places on the frontier. In 1823, state law established certain standards for licensing taverns. The tavern keeper had to put up a $300 bond, provide food and lodging as well as drink, forbid disorder or gambling, state and post his rates, and not sell liquor to Indians, servants, slaves, or persons less than 21 years old. If he failed to abide by these conditions, the tavern keeper could be fined and his license could be revoked.

Nathan Cromwell received this Tavern License from Sangamon County. His rates had to be approved in advance by the County Commissioners Court. The most expensive drinks were French Brandy, Holland Gin, and Domestic Wine, all at 25 cents the half pint. Domestic Whiskey and Apple and Peach Brandy were cheapest, at 12½ cents the half pint. A meal cost 25 cents, a bed for the night (probably shared) cost 12½ cents, and feed for a horse cost 12½ cents. Note that Cromwell already had established a store in Garden Prairie, and this license was sought so that he could add a public house to the store.

WORDS AND TERMS

public house
domestic
provender

POINTS TO CONSIDER

1. What items were most expensive at Cromwell's tavern? Why?

2. How much would it cost to have supper, a half pint of liquor, spend the night, and stable and feed a horse at Cromwell's tavern?

3. Why would the County Commissioners Court insist on approving Cromwell's rates?

4. Why might the County Commissioners Court require Cromwell to sell food, lodging, and stabling in addition to liquor at his tavern?

State of Illinois County Commissioners
Sangamon County Court Dec term 1827

Ordered by the Court that Nathan Cromwell be allowed to keep a Publick house at his Store in the Garden Prairie and that he be allowed the following rates (viz)

Franch Brandy per half pint		25
Apple "	"	12 1/2
Peach "	"	12 1/2
Holland Gin	"	25
Domestic "	"	18 3/4
Rum	"	18 3/4
Wine	"	25
Whiskey	"	12 1/2
Breakfast Dinner or Supper		25
Lodging per night		12 1/2
Horse per night		3 1/2
Single feed for horse		12 1/2

A true copy from the Record.

C, R, Matheny C, C,
C,C,S,C,

Know all men by these presents that we Nathan Cromwell and are held and firmly bound unto the Governor of the State of Illinois and his sucessor in office in the full sum of three hundred Dollars for the payment of which we bond our selves our heirs executors and administrators sealed with our seals, and dated this day of December 1827

now the condition of the above obligation is such that whereas Nathan Cromwell did at the County Commissioners Court for Sangamon County held on the first monday in December 1827 obtain a license from said Court to keep a publick house at his store in the Garden Prairie to continue one year from the 5th day Dec 1827

Now if the said Cromwell at all times be of good behaviour and observe all the laws which are or shall be in force relating to tavern or inn keepers and keep meat and lodging for at least four persons over & above his common family and stabling & provender for their horses then this obligation to be void otherwise to remain in full force and virture

signed sealed and acknowledged the day and date above written
In the presence of

(seal)
(seal)

22.

23.

DOCUMENT 6

SCHOOL LAND LEASE, 1828

EXPLANATION

Before 1818, most of Illinois was surveyed by the United States General Land Office, so that the public lands could be sold in an orderly fashion. The state was divided into square townships, each containing 36 square miles. The townships were subdivided into sections, which contained 640 acres and were one mile on each side. An act of Congress set aside Section 16 in each township to finance public education. In 1825, Illinois law required the establishment of county schools so that white citizens from 5 to 21 years of age could receive a free education. Section 16 lands were leased and the proceeds went to the schools.

This Vermilion County School Land Lease ran for nine years. It shows that William Martin agreed to improve the land in lieu of a cash rent. The 80 acres that Martin rented were to be turned into a model farm, with a house, stable, orchards, and fences. After his nine year lease was up, Martin was required to vacate the property he had improved. Martin's farm was located in what is now Danville. The requirements of the School Trustees form another vision of Illinois, as a kind of Edenic land of small farms. The terms of the lease impose quite a bit of work on Martin, especially the time limits placed on planting the fruit trees and putting up the buildings and fences.

WORDS AND TERMS

section
township
range
husband-like
suffer

POINTS TO CONSIDER

1. How many acres is William Martin leasing?

2. What objectives do the school trustees have in leasing this land?

3. Does William Martin have to pay anything?

4. How does William Martin expect to benefit from this lease agreement?

5. What does the size of this farm -the area to be cultivated- tell you about farming methods in 1828?

6. What vision of Illinois do you think the school trustees had?

DOCUMENT 6

SCHOOL LAND LEASE, 1828

TEXT

An article of agreement made between Joseph Beezley, James Ticknor and William Bowers, Trustees of School Section No 16T19N.R11W. of the County of Virmilion and State of Illinois, of the one part and William Martin of the County and State aforesaid of the other part witnesseth that the said trustees lease to the said William Martin the following described tract or parcel of land to-wit The North Half of the NE quarter of Sec. No 16T19NR11W for the term of nine years from the date of this agreement and in consideration of which the said William Martin on his part doth agree to clear forty acres and fence the same within eight years from the date of this agreement, one eight part thereof to be performed in each and every year until said forty acres is cleared and fenced-also to build a house 22 by 18 feet-a stable 16 by 14 within four years-also to plant seventy-five apple trees and twenty-five peach trees, within four years from this date-- Also, said Martin doth agree to use said lot in a husband like manner and not to commit or suffer waste thereon and to leave said premises at the expiration of said term in good repair and give to said trustees or their successor's in office, peaceable possession at the expiration of said term--In witness whereof and have hereunto set our hands and seals this first day of April A. D. 1828.

Attest

A. Williams

Joseph Beezley (seal)
James Ticknor (seal)
William Bowers (seal)
his
William X Martin (seal)
mark

State of Illinois
Virmilion County } SS I Amos Williams Clerk of the Circuit Court in and for said County do hereby certify

25.

DOCUMENT 7

PRECINCT POLL BOOK, 1832

EXPLANATION

In 1832, Andrew Jackson ran for a second term as President, with Martin Van Buren of New York as his running-mate. Jackson ran as a Democrat. His chief opponent, Henry Clay of Kentucky, ran as a National Republican. Jackson was re-elected easily, with a popular vote of 687,502, as compared with Clay's popular vote of 530,189. The vote in the Electoral College was 219 for Jackson, 49 for Clay. In Illinois, Jackson received a popular vote of 14,617, against Clay's 6,754.

This picture was reversed in Putnam County, where this Precinct Poll Book comes from. There, Jackson had a popular vote of 49 as opposed to 98 for Clay. In Illinois, Jackson's electors were Evans, Dunlap, Stookey, Flack, and Alexander. Clay's electors were Archer, White, Moore, Iles, and Menard. On this poll book, the names of the presidential candidates do not appear at all. In 1832, voting was still public, so that the poll book carried each man's choice next to his name. Only free, white males 21 and older were eligible to vote, so that even the broadening of the franchise attributed by some to Jackson was not without severe limits.

POINTS TO CONSIDER

1. How many votes did each man cast?

2. Who was being elected in this election?

3. Note that the selections of each voter are listed after his name. What does that tell you about voting in 1832?

4. Look at the names of the voters. What persons are conspicuously absent from this list?

5. In this precinct, the voters were overwhelmingly in favor of Henry Clay, although Andrew Jackson carried Illinois with over a two to one margin. What factors might have caused Putnam County voters to choose Clay?

Poll Book of an Election held at the house of James S. Simpson in Hennepin Precinct, on Monday the 5th day of November, A. D. 1832 for five Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

Names of Voters	Wm. B. Archer	Leonard White	James B. Moore	Elijah Iles	Pierre Menard Jr.	James Evans	Adam Dunlap	Daniel Stookey	Abner Flack	John C. Alexander
1 Samuel Gleason	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
2 B. M. Hays	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
3 Hooper Warren	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
4 John Short	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
5 John P. Blake	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
6 James A. Warnock	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
7 James S. Simpson	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
8 James Harper	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
9 John Musgrove	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
10 David Boile	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
11 Abner Bolls	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
12 Horace Galord	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
13 George Martin	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
14 James G. Laughlin	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
15 John P. Kent	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
16 Wm H. Ham	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
17 R. H. Stephenson	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
18 Peter Ellis	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
19 Cyrus Bryant	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
20 George P. Hinsdale	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
21 Nathan Skeels	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
22 Linas B. Skeels	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
23 Mason Dimick	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
24 Samuel Gallady	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
25 Arom Whitaker	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1

State of Illinois, ss
Putnam County

I do hereby certify, that John Short, James S. Simpson & H. Shephard, Judges, and James A. Warnock & John P. Blake, Clerks of this Election, were previous to entering upon their respective duties, duly sworn according to law before me. H. Warren, J.P.

Names of Voters	Wm. B. Archer	Leonard White	James B. Moore	Elijah Iles	Pierre Menard Jr.	James Evans	Adam Dunlap	Daniel Stookey	Adam Flack	John C. Alexander	
Wm M. Haurt	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	26 " 2
Jonathan Reid	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	27 " 3
Francis Holt	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	28 " 4
Shemmson Jeffords	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	29 " 5
Stephen B. McComas	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	30 " 6
John Hart	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	31 " 7
Elijah B. Wilson	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	32
Joseph H. Rexford	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	33
Lewis B. Benson	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	34
Townson Pyffe	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	35
Joseph S. Warnock	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	36
Hugh Warnock	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	37
Isaac Hilterbrand	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	38 8
Thomas Gunn	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	39 9
Andrew Moore	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	40
John Pool	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	41
John Champ	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	42
Asahel Hannom	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	43
John Griffin	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	44
Joseph Warnock	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	45
Henry Delong	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	46 " 10
Gordon McCormax	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	47 " 11
Hosea Stout	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	48
James G. Stewart	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	49
Samuel Renshaw	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	50

[1]

27.

DOCUMENT 8

TOWN PLAT, CA. 1833

EXPLANATION

Whenever anyone decided to lay out a town, they had to employ the county surveyor to survey and prepare a plat of the town showing lots, streets, and alleys. Lots could not be larger than ten acres and had to be numbered progressively.

This plat is of Monmouth, the seat of Warren County. Monmouth was first platted in 1831. It was resurveyed in 1834. Internal evidence in this plat suggests that it was drawn after the original survey yet before the second official survey of 1834. Several features are of interest. The town is laid out in a rectilinear grid, with a public square and a block designated for an academy. The streets are named for trees, as in Philadelphia, points of the compass, and finally, Main and Broadway. Monmouth typifies another vision of the future shared by many, from land speculators to merchants and farmers. It took a certain confidence, in 1831, to lay out a town seven blocks long and eight blocks wide, name the principal streets Main and Broadway, and begin to sell lots. Monmouth was one of the towns that survived. The prairies were littered with similar ambitious projects that collapsed, sooner rather than later.

WORDS AND TERMS

plat

POINTS TO CONSIDER

1. What is the plan or underlying order by which Monmouth was laid out?

2. Does Monmouth resemble your town? In what ways?

3. How many of the street names are the same in your town?

4. Where would the business district of Monmouth be?

5. What would enable a town like Monmouth to survive, prosper, and grow when other towns disappeared within a few years?

6. The founders of Monmouth had a certain vision of the future. How would you describe this vision? How does it fit with other visions contained in Documents 2, 6 and 32?

DOCUMENT 8

TOWN PLAT, CA., 1833

NO TEXT

29.

DOCUMENT 9

SCHOOL LAND SALE PETITION, 1835

EXPLANATION

In 1834, the Illinois General Assembly passed legislation that permitted the sale of the Section 16 school lands. The proceeds from these sales were earmarked for the support of public education. Three-fourths of a township's legal voters had to petition the School Commissioner for this section to be sold at a public auction. The section was then surveyed and valuations were made.

This School Land Sale Petition from Putnam County was filed with School Commissioner Nathaniel Chamberlain by the voters of Township 16N, Range 10E. This township is now located in Bureau County, which was formed two years later, in 1837.

WORDS AND TERMS

section
township
range

POINTS TO CONSIDER

1. Who may petition according to this document?

2. Look at the names of the petitioners. How many of them could be related to one another?

3. What will be done with the money from the sale of Section 16?

4. How large is a section of land?

5. How many farms could fit into a section of land now? in 1835?

6. Compare this method of handling Section 16 lands with that in Document 6. What seems best?

DOCUMENT 9

SCHOOL LAND SALE PETITION, 1835

TEXT

State of Illinois

County of Putnam To Nathaniel Chamberlain School Commissioner and Agent for the inhabitants of the county of Putnam--

We the subscribers being white male inhabitants over the age of twenty-one years, and legal voters of the township of land known and designated, on the plat of the surveys of the land belonging to the United States, as Township number sixteen North, Range ten East in the District of lands offered for sale at Quincy, lying in the county of Putnam, being desirous to sell and dispose of Section numbered Sixteen, in the said township, granted by the United States to the State of Illinois, for the use of the inhabitants of the township, for the use of schools, do hereby request that said section be sold for cash, according to the laws of the State of Illinois, authorizing a sale thereof

In testimony whereof we hereto severally sign our names this 10 day of January eighteen hundred and thirty five

Zechariah Bushong
John Hall
Edward Hall
James Salle
Abraham Salle
John W. Hall
Jonathan Patterson
John Cole
William Swan
John M. Shelly

Dole Searl
Brown Searl
David Nevius
Reason Hall
William Hoskins
Gilbert Kelams

DOCUMENT 10

ROAD SUPERVISOR'S REPORT, 1835

EXPLANATION

Roads were built and maintained by a tax on local citizens. This road tax was payable in labor or in cash. All men from 21 to 50 years old who lived or owned taxable property in the county were subject to the tax. If a man chose to discharge his tax by working, he was ordered to report to a particular section of road and was credited with 75 cents for an eight hour day. This provision for payment in labor was dropped in 1883. Road work was usually done when the growing season had ended. Labor on the local roads could turn into a kind of holiday. Local roads were not always as important as might be expected, especially when alternative forms of transportation, such as water, were handy.

This Road Supervisor's Report from Schuyler County was made by Edward P. Swan in 1835. It lists the names of the land owners in the road district, the number of acres owned by each, the legal description (section, township, range) of the land owned by each, the amount of tax levied, and the amount of tax paid. In 1835, the tax was 15 cents for every 20 acres of land. All of the men listed worked off their tax except for Charles Ryan, who still owed 15 cents. The report shows that the Swans, Edward and George, were the largest landowners in the district. Note that a woman, Elizabeth Bartlow, is listed as a landowner.

WORDS AND TERMS

section
township
range

POINTS TO CONSIDER

1. How was the road tax calculated?

2. How was the road tax paid?

3. Why was the tax payable in labor as well as in cash?

4. Who owned the most land in the road district? Do you think that all of this land was planted with crops?

5. What do the letters and numbers under "Description" stand for?

6. How would Elizabeth Bartlow come to own land in western Illinois in 1835?

DOCUMENT 10

ROAD SUPERVISOR'S REPORT, 1835

TEXT

Report of Edward Swan Supervisor of
Road district N15--

Present Owner	Acres	Description	Tax Levied	Amt of Tax Paid
George Swan	80	NW13 2N 2W	" 60	" 60
"	80	SW13 2N 2W	" 60	" 60
"	80	SE23 2N 2W	" 60	" 60
"	80	NW24 " "	" 60	" 60
David Senox	80	NE14 " "	" 60	" 60
"	40	SW13 " "	" 30	" 30
Elizabeth Barlow	160	NW14 " "	" 120	" 120
William Owen	160	SE14 " "	" 120	" 120
Alexander W. Ross	40	NW15 " "	" 30	" 30
William Young	160	NE21 " "	" 120	" 120
Charles Ryan	80	SE21 " "	" 60	" 45
John Green	160	SW23 " "	" 120	" 120
Same	80	NE23 " "	" 60	" 60
James Bull	120	S½15 " "	" 90	" 90
Same	20	SE15 " "	" 15	" 15
Thomas Rains	80	SE15 " "	" 60	" 60
Edward Swan	40	NW13 " "	" 30	" 30
Same	80	SW13 " "	" 60	" 60
Same	80	SE23 " "	" 60	" 60

I Edward P Swan supervisor of Road District
No 15 do hereby certify that the above named
persons have discharged in labor upon the public
highways the amounts of Tax annexed to their
Respective Names and that the residue of
the persons on the list delivered to me
as a list of Taxable lands
in said District are Delinquent
Nov 20th 1835

Edward P.Swan

33.

DOCUMENT 11

ASSESSOR'S BOOK, PERSONAL PROPERTY, 1836

EXPLANATION

In the nineteenth century, state and local revenues primarily came from taxes on real estate and personal property. County treasurers assessed property for taxes and kept the records; county sheriffs collected the taxes. One reliable indicator of the increasingly elaborate material life of the period may be found in these lists of taxable personal property.

This Schuyler County Assessor's Book lists twelve categories of personal property, one of which is Slaves and Servants. Although the Constitution of 1818 forbade slavery, it did not clearly regulate slavery that already existed. To evade this, slaves were often indentured for long terms (See Document 1). Alexander Holensworth's slave was listed here as a runaway. Note also that the property taxes were predominatly agricultural - wagons and carts, horses, cattle. One man has two clocks and watches; no one on the list has a pleasure carriage. The column "Mechan- Tools" means "Mechanic's Tools."

WORDS AND TERMS

personal property

POINTS TO CONSIDER

1. What items might you expect to find on this list that do not appear?

2. What does the property on this list tell you about living conditions in Illinois in 1836?

3. How can slaves be a taxable item if they were outlawed by the Constitution of 1818?

4. What items listed are found most frequently?

5. What animals were most valuable?

6. Who is the wealthiest man on the list?

7. Compare this list with that contained in Document 33. How had life in western Illinois changed in forty years?

DOCUMENT 11

ASSESSOR'S BOOK, PERSONAL PROPERTY, 1836

TEXT

Owners Names	Town Lots		Slaves & Servants		Pleasure Carriages		Waggons & Carts		Horses Mares, &c		Cattle, Sheep, &c		Clocks & Watchs		Stock in Tanyard	Household Furniture	Mechan-Tools	Total of Property	Amt of Taxes	
	No	Val	No	Val	No	Val	No	Val	No	Val	No	Val	No	Val	Val	Val	Val		$	cts
Hobert Norris	Pd							160	1	55	26	76	1	15		30		236		
Holensworth Alexander	Pd			Runaway					4	180	72	117	0			30		327		
Heddricks Charles									1	40	22	40				20		100		
Hall William	Pd	M							1	50	21	69	1	15		50		184		
Harper Rubin R	Pd								1	30	18	117				50		197		
Heaton Tanner	left the county							165	3	150	28	52	2	20		30		317		
Hollensworth Abraham	Pd								2	25	2	15				30		70		
Henry John	Pd							180	5	150	28	90				75		395		
Henry James																20		20		
Hollensworth Abraham Jr.	Pd	orders						120	9	250	43	153	1	10		20		453		
Hills Ishman	Pd								2	60	24	58				20		138		
Hashier Joseph	Pd	orders									15	60	1	15		200		275		
Huff John	Pd							145	1	60	30	65				40		210		
Hudson Elisha	tr. by $2. orders							130			10	28				30	25	113		56 1/4
Harper Stephen	Pd	D									8	34				50		84		
Harber Thomas									2	50	20	40				20		110		
Hanley William		M						180	5	155	13	36	1	15		100		380		

DOCUMENT 12

COMMON SCHOOL SCHEDULE, 1840

EXPLANATION

State law dictated the format of early school attendance records. The teachers submitted these schedules, as they were called, to their local school trustees, who certified them and calculated the amount of money due the teacher. This amount was based on the attendance figures turned in by the teacher. A teacher who had several pupils who came to school often would make more money than a teacher who had few students with irregular attendance.

This Common School Schedule from Schuyler County shows that nineteen students from five families attended this school. The total attendance turned in to the trustees was 327 days, for which the teacher, Jonathan Newberry, was entitled to eleven dollars from the school land fund. The township in which the school was located now contains Rushville, the county seat. The fact that only five families are represented in this school could mean that the township was thinly settled; it could also mean that only these families chose to send their children to school. Compulsory attendance did not begin until 1883 in Illinois. The trustees are named Quinn, Lung, and Winchell, three of the five family names on the schedule.

WORDS AND TERMS

common school

POINTS TO CONSIDER

1. What would a day in this school be like? What subjects might be taught?

2. What qualifications do you think Jonathan Newberry, the teacher, had?

3. How many different families sent children to this school?

4. During what part of the year do you think attendance would be lowest? Why?

5. What does the list of pupils tell you about families in the pre- Civil War Midwest?

6. This record is another part of the process which began in Document 9. How did the early school system function?

DOCUMENT 12

COMMON SCHOOL SCHEDULE, 1840

PARTIAL TEXT

A Schedule of A School kept by Jonathan Newberry
In Township 2 North 1 West In Schuyler County
And State of Illinois, School to commenced for
The last part of the Term, January 6th 1840 AD

"I certify that the foregoing is a correct Schedule
of the School kept by me in Township Number
2 North Range number 1 West and that
Each of the Scholars resided in the said
Township and attended the School the number
of days stated in the abstract. Given under
my hand this 21 st Day of February AD 1840

Jonathan Newberry

State of Illinois Schuyler County

"We certify that at A meeting of the Employers
of Jonathan Newberry, School teacher held,
pursuant to previous notice, at the School House
on the 11th Day of November A. D 1839, We were
Elected trustees of said Schools and that
we have performed the duties of trustees by
attending to the School from time to time
and Superintending the Same that we have
Examined the foregoing Schedule and abstracts
and verily believe the same to be correct
We further certify that there is due Said
teacher Eleven Dollars. Given under our hands
and Seals. this 21 st Day of February A D 1840

Tho. Quinn LS
Joisas B. Lung LS
Nathan Winchell LS

37.

DOCUMENT 13

FREE NEGRO BOND, 1843

EXPLANATION

In response to the problem of runaway slaves who came to Illinois, a free state, the General Assembly required free Negroes and mulattoes living in Illinois to present certificates of freedom to their county commissioners court and to post a one thousand dollar bond. The bond was forfeit if the free Negro or mulatto became a public charge or failed to conduct himself/herself in conformity with Illinois law. It was not uncommon for gangs of whites to grab free Negroes, transport them to slave territory, and sell them.

This Schuyler County Free Negro Bond shows that Hugh Mercer, a mulatto, posted bond with the help of Sylvanus M. Bagby. Mercer was illiterate and signed the bond with his mark.

WORDS AND TERMS

mulatto
man of color
demean
conformity

POINTS TO CONSIDER

1. Why was Hugh Mercer required to post this bond?
2. How do you think Hugh Mercer would be expected to behave?
3. What do you think Mercer's relationship was with Sylvanus M. Bagby?
4. Why was it important for the white citizens of Illinois to bond free Negroes and mulattoes?
5. What effect would bonding have on the actions of the free Negroes and mulattoes?
6. Compare the system outlined in this document with that in Document 1 and 19.

DOCUMENT 13

FREE NEGRO BOND, 1843

TEXT

Know all men by theses presents, that we
Hugh Mercer (a mulatto man) and Sylvanus
M. Bagby of the County of Schuyler and State
of Illinois are held and firmly bound unto
The people of the State of Illinois for the use of
the proper County in the penal sum of One
Thousand dollars for the payment of which
well and truly to be made, we bind ourselfs
our heirs, Executors and Administrators, jointly,
severaly and firmly by these presents, signed,
sealed and dated at Rushville this the 8th
day of June A. D. 1843
The condition of the above obligation is such that
if the above bound Hugh Mercer, being a man
of Colour, shall not at any time become a charge
to said County of Schuyler or any other County in
this State as a poor person and shall at all times
demean himself in strict conformity with the laws
of this state that now are or hereafter may be
enacted. then and in that case the above obliga-
tion to be null and void, otherwise to be and
remain in full force and virtue.

Taken and entered into
in open court in presence
of William Ellis Clerk

Hugh his X mark Mercer (seal)

Sylvanus M. Bagley (seal)

DOCUMENT 14

ESTRAY RECORD, 1845

EXPLANATION

Persons who found and kept stray livestock (estrays) were required by law to report their finds to a justice of the peace. The justice recorded a description of the animal, the name and residence of the finder, and the appraised value of the animal. Public notice of the find was then given. If no one claimed the animal after one year, it became the property of the finder. If the owner claimed the animal within a year, he was required to reimburse the finder for the cost of keeping his stock.

This Effingham County Estray Record shows that Pleasant Gordon found a black steer valued at ten dollars and that Calvin Brockett took up a bay horse valued at fifteen dollars. Note the precision with which the animals are described.

WORDS AND TERMS

estray
bay horse
fifteen hands

POINTS TO CONSIDER

1. What would motivate someone to find a stray animal and report the find to a local official?

2. What do you think Pleasant Gordon received when the steer he found was returned to its owner on March 21, 1845, a month and a half after he found it?

3. What reasons can you suggest for these animals becoming lost?

4. How would an appraiser know the age of an animal?

5. What picture of stock-raising do you get from this document and Document 20?

DOCUMENT 14

ESTRAY RECORD, 1845

TEXT

one EStray

Taken up by Pleasant Gordan
Living twelve miles South of Ewington
in Effingham County one Steer
Black and white sided marked with
a crop off of the right ear & a slit
in the same and an under bitt
out of the Left ear-supposed to be
Six years old appraised to ten Dollars
by Hansom Evens & Hiram Alde
on the 7th Day of February A. D. 1845

Before me Euless Evens J. P.
returned March 21 1845 A. B. Fagy Clerk

EStray

Taken up by Calvin Brockett Living
in Effingham County one mile East
of Brocketts Mill one Bay horse five
years old Right hind foot white and
a white snip on his nose near fifteen
hands high appraised to fifteen
Dollars By John Trap and Daniel
Hall May 19th A. D. 1845 F. B.
Brockett J. P. this 25 Sept

A. B. Fagy Clerk

41.

DOCUMENT 15

BRIDGE DRAWING, 1850

EXPLANATION

Each county was divided into several road districts, each with a supervisor. The supervisor's duties included conscripting labor to build and maintain roads and erect necessary bridges.

This Fayette County Bridge Diagram (ca. 1850) is for a bridge spanning the Kaskaskia River. The National Road began at Cumberland, Maryland and ended at Vandalia, Illinois. It was started in 1815 and construction ended at approximately the time this bridge was planned. It is now U. S. Highway 40. It is impossible to tell from the drawing, but bridges in this period were usually solidly built, initially of stone and wood and later of iron.

POINTS TO CONSIDER

1. What was the National Road?

2. Can you compare the National Road with today's interstate system?

3. Why would it be important to have a highway from Maryland to Vandalia, Illinois?

4. Compare this drawing with those in Documents 3 and 30.

DOCUMENT 15

BRIDGE DRAWING, 1850

TEXT

Plan of a Bridge across the Kaskaskia River at the point Where the former temporary bridge Stands on the National Road

40 feet Span 40 feet Span 40 feet Span 40 feet Span

16 feet in Width inside of the King Posts

43.

DOCUMENT 16

OVERSEER OF THE POOR REPORT, 1853

EXPLANATION

As early as 1819, paupers were charges of the county and farmed out to custodians who were compensated for their services. In 1839, counties were given the choice of building almshouses to house the indigent.

This Edwards County Overseer of the Poor Report from 1853 shows that John Williams, a poor boy twelve or thirteen years old, became ill and unable to work. His sickness made him too much trouble for anyone to keep for his labor, so the county had to pay L. B. Mading to keep him. Two months later, the boy recovered and Mading agreed to keep him for his labor. Medical care for the indigent was simply not available.

WORDS AND TERMS

afflicted

POINTS TO CONSIDER

1. What is John Williams' family situation?
2. What sort of illness does John Williams have?
3. How long did his illness last?
4. What does this tell you about medical care in 1853?
5. What can you say about the people in Edwards County and their attitudes towards John Williams?
6. Does this record imply that the illness was caused by the boy's habits?

DOCUMENT 16

OVERSEER OF THE POOR REPORT, 1853

TEXT

To the county court of Edwards county sirs
I here make a report of one poor boy by the
name of John Williams 12 or 13 years of age. he
be came afflicted about the 1st of January 1853, so that
he cold not retain his food & watter, which made
his so mutch trubble that no person would ceep
him for his labor there fore it be came nessary that
he Should be let out to some person to take care of
he was let out to L. B. Mading on the 8th day of
March 1853 at the rate of five dollars per Month and
remained at that rate until the 9th day of May
1853 at which time he got beter and the said Mading
agrees to ceep him and cloth him without charge if
he dos not take to his habits again
you will therefore allow L. B. Mading five dollars per
Month computing the time from the 8th of March
to the 9th of May out of any money in the treauer
not other wise appropriated

Jonathan Shelby J. P. E. Co.

45.

DOCUMENT 17

WILL, 1854

EXPLANATION

Illinois law permitted all people who were seventeen or older to dispose of their personal estate by will and testament.

This Last Will and Testament, from St. Clair County, dated 1854, shows that Adam Vogel left his estate to his wife, Anne Rosine Vogel. Vogel stipulated that if she remarried she would forfeit the estate to the Vogel children. In return, Anne Vogel was obligated to pay her husband's just debts and to rear their children properly. She was given authority to disinherit any child who mistreated her or behaved poorly. After her death, the property passed to the children.

WORDS AND TERMS

testament
executor
guardian
estate
personal property
real property
disinherit

POINTS TO CONSIDER

1. What does Anne Rosine Vogel have to do to keep her husband's property?

2. What obligations does Adam Vogel impose on his children?

3. Why does the will carry the signatures of witnesses?

4. Can you tell how Adam Vogel feels about his wife and children?

5. Compare this with the elaborate list of property in Document 33. Do you think the later record shows a change in favor of widows and children?

DOCUMENT 17

WILL, 1854

TEXT

Last Will or testament
of Adam Vogel

Should it please God Almighty, to remove me from this world I will, that the following arrangements shall be considered and taken as my testament.
My wife Anne Rosine Vogel, a born Seibert, shall be the executor of my testament, the administrator of my estate and the guardian of our children.
She shall have the use and profit, accruing from all my moveable and immoveable, personel and real property during her lifetime. In consideration thereof she is however obliged, to pay all my honest debts and to properly rear up our children.
After her death the property shall be equally divided among our children.
My wife shall also have the right, to disinherit any of our children, if they do not behave well, or ill treat their mother.
Should however my wife get married again, she shall no longer enjoy the use and profit of my estate, but the whole property, personel and real, shall directly be delivered up to our children.

St. Clair Co Ills, U. S.
the 18th day of February A. D. 1854 -- Adam Vogel

We certify hereby, that Mr Adam Vogel signed the above testament in our presence, and that he was at that time in his right mind and senses.

In testimony whereof we affixed our hand and seal

William Mothier (L.S.)
L. Gerd Rerugus (L.S.)

47.

DOCUMENT 18

DECLARATION OF INTENT, 1854

EXPLANATION

For an immigrant to become a United States citizen, he had to 1) declare his intention to become a citizen two years before taking a final oath, 2) reside in the United States for five years and in the state where he would take the oath for one year, 3) be of good moral character, and 4) take a final oath renouncing his former allegiance and swearing allegiance to the Constitution of the United States.

This Declaration of Intent, filed in Schuyler County in 1854 traces the path of Homer Hays (or Homme Heyes). He was born in Molkwerem, West Frisland, Holland on January 28, 1819. He left Holland in September, 1851, when he was 32 years old, and landed in New York in January, 1852. He filed his Declaration almost three years later, on October 13, 1854. His name was Americanized from Homme Heyes to Homer Hays. From 1850 to 1860, 2,600,000 immigrants entered the United States, chiefly from the British Isles and northern and western Europe. An emigration fever seemed to sweep these areas.

WORDS AND TERMS

bona fide
fidelity
potentate
sovereignty

POINTS TO CONSIDER

1. Although the Declaration is signed Homme Heyes, the text names Homer Hays. What has happened to the immigrant's name? Do you think this was unusual?

2. How old was Mr. Hays when he left Holland?

3. How long did the voyage to America take?

4. Can you picture the type of ship that carried him to the United States?

DOCUMENT 18

DECLARATION OF INTENT, 1854

TEXT

I Homer Hays do declare that according to the information received from my parents that I was born in the town of Molkwerem in the County of West Frisland in the Kingdom of Holland on the 28th day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen that I left there about the month of September A D 1851 and landed at the Port of New York about the month of January A D 1852 and have resided within the Limits of the United States since that time and further I do declare on oath that it is Bona fide my intention to become a citizen of the United States of America and to renounce all allegiance and fidelity to all and every foreign prince potentate state and sovereignty whatever and particularly to the Kingdom of Holland of which I was a subject

Homme Heyes

Subscribed and Sworn
to before me this 13th
day of October A D 1854

Lewis D. Envin Clerk
per Charles Prather Dpty

49.

DOCUMENT 19

NEGRO INDENTURE, 1855

EXPLANATION

Slavery was outlawed by the Constitution of 1818. However, a form of servitude persisted for decades. In 1819, state law stipulated that minor paupers were to be indentured to respectable households as servants. In return for their labor, indentures were clothed, fed, and housed. Female indentures ended at age 18 and male indentures were over at age 21.

This Fayette County Negro Indenture was between Nathaniel M. McCurdy and the County Court, which was acting on behalf of Margaret, "a poor girl of Color." Margaret exchanged three years and one month of service as a housekeeper for room and board. McCurdy promised to teach her to read, encourage good habits, and release her at age 18 with a Bible and two sets of clothes. A lengthy list of forbidden behavior was included.

WORDS AND TERMS

indenture
bind out
apprentice
matrimony
alehouse
places of gaming
demean

POINTS TO CONSIDER

1. What is Margaret forbidden to do during her indenture? Why?
2. Where and how will Margaret learn to read?
3. What is McCurdy forbidden to do during the indenture?
4. What do you think Margaret's life was like during this indenture?
5. Can you think of any alternatives to this system?
6. What does this record tell you about attitudes toward Negroes?
7. Compare this record with Documents 1, 13, and 21.

DOCUMENT 19

NEGRO INDENTURE, 1855

TEXT

This Indenture made and entered into this sixth day of March A. D. 1855 between the County Court of Fayette County State of Illinois of the one part and Nathaniel M McCurdy of the same County and state of the other part; Witnesseth; that the said County Court by virtue of the laws of Illinois in such cases made and provided, have placed and by these presents do place and bind out as an apprentice a poor girl of Color named Margaret who is now of the age of fourteen or thereabouts, Say fourteen years and eleven months, to the said Nathaniel M. McCurdy to learn the business of house keeping after the manner of an apprentice, the said girl having become chargable to the said County; to dwell with and serve the said McCurdy from the day of the date hereof until she arrives at the age of eighteen years, during all which time or term of the said apprentice her said Master well and faithfully shall serve, his secrets keep and his lawful commands, everywhere and at all time readily obey; She shall do no damage to her said Master, nor knowingly suffer any to be done by others; She shall not waste the goods of her said Master nor lend them unlawfully to any person or persons; At cards, Dice or at any other unlawful games she shall not play, Matrimony she shall not contract during the said term. Taverns, Groceries, Ale houses or places of gaming she shall not frequent or resort. From the services of her said Master she shall not absent herself, but in all things and at all times she shall demean herself as a good and faithful apprentice during the time aforesaid.

And the Said McCurdy binds himself to cause said apprentice to be taught to read, and shall give unto his said apprentice a Bible and two new suits of clothes suitable to her condition at the expiration of the said term of service. In testimony whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names and affixed our seals this 6th day of March A. D. 1855.

H. P. H. Brownwell County Judge
Robert M. Connelly ss
Willis [illegible]born ss

N. M. McCurdy

DOCUMENT 20

MARKS AND BRANDS RECORD, 1858

EXPLANATION

A state law required county clerks to maintain a book which recorded ear marks on cattle, horses, hogs, sheep and goats. To encourage registration, owners were paid 12½ cents for their participation. When disputes over the ownership of livestock occurred, these entries were accepted as evidence in settling the claim.

This Calhoun County Ear Mark Record shows nine registered ear marks from 1858. Marking was necessary when stock was allowed to graze freely without fencing.

POINTS TO CONSIDER

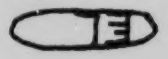
1. What does the little sketch of each mark show?

2. Why would ears be cut instead of using branding or other methods of identification?

3. Why was it necessary to mark stock? Do farmers still cut ears?

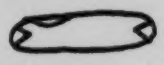
Stock Mark of Peter Hazelhorst
August 1858

A crop and two splits in the right ear



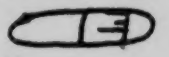
Stock Mark of M L Aderton
Sept 7th 1858

A swallow fork in Each Ear and an upper bit in the left



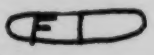
Stock Mark of Henry L Albright
Sept 7th 1858

A crop and two splits in the right Ear



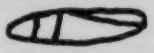
Stock Mark of James Mortland
Oct 1st 1858

A smooth crop and a split in the left Ear



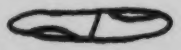
Stock Mark of John Halterman
Oct 1st 1858

A upper slope in the right and a smooth off the left Ear



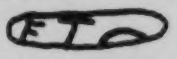
Stock Mark of Ratzer Frasemier
Oct 11th 1858

An upper bit in the right and an under bit in the left Ear



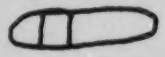
Stock Mark of Ge W Bush
Nov 16th 1858

An under bit in the right and a crop & Split in the left Ear



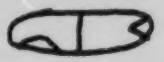
Elijah L Bess Stock Mark
Dec 6th 1858

A smooth crop off the left Ear



Samuel Merida Stock Mark
Dec 6th 1858

A swallow fork in the right and an under bit in the left Ear



53.

DOCUMENT 21

APPRENTICE INDENTURE, 1860

EXPLANATION

In the mid-nineteenth century, charitable "aid" societies in New York City sent vagrant and abandoned children to homes in the rural Midwest. Farmers needed cheap labor and, it was reasoned, the children would benefit from the fresh rural environment. Special trains were even run from New York to the Midwest for the purpose of placing the children at each stop.

This Fayette County Apprentice Indenture binds Alfred Lumsden, an eight year old charge of the New York Juvenile Asylum, to James F. Wilkins. In return for his labor, Lumsden was given food, room, clothing, medical care; taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; trained to farm; encouraged in good habits; and when he turned 21, sent on his way with a Bible, two suits of clothes, and $100. Note that the New York Juvenile Asylum sent its charges out with a plentiful supply of printed indenture forms.

WORDS AND TERMS

apprentice
indenture
asylum
bind out
covenant
porterhouse
play-house
gaming-house

POINTS TO CONSIDER

1. Why has Alfred Lumsden travelled from New York to Fayette County, Illinois?

2. How might Fayette County differ from New York City in 1860?

3. What kind of future do you think Alfred Lumsden had?

4. What does young Lumsden gain from this indenture? What does James F. Wilkins gain?

5. How would Wilkins' part of this contract be enforced?

6. How useful would an eight year old boy be on a Civil War era farm?

7. Compare the terms of this agreement with those in Documents 1 and 19.

DOCUMENT 21

APPRENTICE INDENTURE, 1860

TEXT

NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM

APPRENTICE'S INDENTURE

This Indenture, made between "THE NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM," of the first part, and James F. Wilkins of Shobonier in the County of Fayette and State of Illinois party of the second part, WITNESSETH, That the said party of the first part, in accordance with the "Act to incorporate the New York Juvenile Asylum," passed June 30th, 1851, HAS bound out, and by these presents DOES bind out, unto the said party of the second part, Alfred Lumsden a boy aged (as nearly as can be ascertained) 8 years on the 1st day of October 1860, to serve the said party of the second part as an apprentice, from the day of the date hereof, for and until the expiration of 12 10/12 years hence next ensuing. And the said party of the second part covenants and agrees with the said party of the first part, that during the said term the said party of the second part will provide the said Alfred Lumsden both in sickness and health, with proper medical treatment, sufficient food, lodging, apparel and washing, suitable for an apprentice; that the party will cause him to be instructed in the art of farming and in reading, writing, and arithmetic, at least as far as and including Compound Interest; that the said party will carefully watch over and guard the morals of the said apprentice, and prevent him from frequenting taverns, porter-houses, play-houses, or gaming-houses of any kind, and that at the end of the said term, the said party will give the said apprentice a new Bible, two complete suits of new clothes, and pay him One Hundred dollars, and in all respects will comply with the requirements of the Charter of the "NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM," and especially of the sections thereof hereunto annexed and made part of this agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said party of the first part has caused its Corporate Seal to be hereunto affixed, and these presents to be signed by its President and Secretary, and countersigned by the Chairman of its Indenturing Committee. And the said party of the second part has hereunto set his hand and seal the 17th day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty

A N Wetmore President

Countersigned R N Havens
Chairman of Indenturing Committee

B. F. Butler Secretary

James F. Wilkins

Signed, sealed and delivered
in presence of

Geo. H. Allan

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55.

DOCUMENT 22

CORONER'S INQUEST, 1864

EXPLANATION

When a death was violent or due to unexplained causes, the law required the county coroner to summon 12 jurors to view the body and give a verdict on the causes of the death.

This McDonough County Coroner's Inquest from 1864 reveals that William Randolph was shot and killed by John and Miles Bond, who were urged on by three other people. The jury also found that the killing was unprovoked.

WORDS AND TERMS

coroner
inquest
inquisition

POINTS TO CONSIDER

1. Why would this inquest have been held at someone's house?

2. This record describes an event that occurred on November 2, 1864. How would you describe the same event?

3. What would the next step in the legal process be?

4. This crime would be called senseless today. Do you think that this type of violence is particularly American? Why?

DOCUMENT 22

CORONER'S INQUEST, 1864

TEXT

Copy of the Record of an Inquisition on the body of
Wm H Randolph

State of Illinois
McDonough County

In the matter of an inquest held over the body of Wm H Randolph decd held before J Sullivan coroner of said County at the house of J E Hudson, said body being present on this 3rd day of November A D 1864

We the Jury empaneled amd sworn to enquire into the cause of the death of Wm H Randolph late of said County do find from the evidence adduced upon such inquisition, that he came to his death upon the 3rd day of November A D 1864 from the effects of leaden balls & powder, fired from pistol held in the hands of and fired by John Bond & Miles Bond on the 2nd day of November A D 1864 within said County. And that at the time of the commission of said offence by said John Bond and Miles Bond they were aided assisted and urged on by James Bond and a woman whom the Jury believe to be the wife of said James E Bond and one Tyler Ray and that such killing was without any just or sufficient provocation.

Dr. J H Emery Foreman
D T Porter
A P Hopper
John T Ruddell
Absalom Darrah
J F Durant
J E Hudson
L S Hays
J S Kerby
T W Henderson
H G Bristoe
S M Teal

State of Illinois
McDonough County

I certify that the above is the verdict of the above named Jury Duly Empaneled by me to hold an inquest on the body of Wm H Randolph in said County on the third day of November A D 1864

Jeremiah Sullivan coroner

57.

DOCUMENT 23

WHISKEY COMPLAINT, 1865

EXPLANATION

To obtain a license to do business, tavern owners had to post a bond and agree to abide by the laws of the state. If proprietors allowed disorderly conduct or sold alcoholic beverages to servants or minors they could be fined or lose their licenses.

This Christian County Whiskey Complaint from 1865 shows that Reverend James A. Gunn was deeply offended by the presence of a tavern in his town, Blueville. Rev. Gunn claimed that it was a great annoyance to the members of his congregation. Moreover, the tavernkeeper was selling whiskey on Sunday, an added affront to Rev. Gunn's ministry. This complaint came on the heels of widespread agitation for prohibition during the 1850's.

POINTS TO CONSIDER

1. Why does Reverend Gunn object to the sale of whiskey in Blueville?

2. What is wrong with selling whiskey on a Sunday? Does this sentiment still prevail?

3. What evils were associated with alcohol?

4. Compare the attitude toward alcohol expressed in this document with the attitudes in Documents 5 and 38.

DOCUMENT 23

WHISKEY COMPLAINT, 1865

TEXT

To the County Court March 6th
of Christian County 1865

Will you please to with
hold Licence from Jerry
Poor or any other man
or men to sell intoxicateing
Liquors at or in the vicinity
of Blueville, the above place
Whiskey is now being sold at
greatly to the annoyance of
the neighborhood and especialy
to the worshiping congregation
who meets at the church
I have never been so anoyed
during my ministry as I have
for the last three weeks
It is allso sold on Sunday
I have asked Mr Poor to
not sell, but he refuses to comply. I
now appeal to your honor
for the good of the neighbor
-hood for the quiet worship
of God to with hold "Licence"
I am yours Respecttefully Rev Jas A Gunn

59.

DOCUMENT 24

SOLDIERS' MUSTER ROLL, 1861

EXPLANATION

The United States garrison at Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor surrendered on April 13, 1861. On April 15, President Lincoln called for 75,000 three-month volunteers to save the Union.

This page from a Bureau County Soldiers' Muster Roll lists volunteers who answered the first call for troops. In passing, it contains information on the people who settled in northern Illinois. The column headed "Nativity" illustrates the movement of settlers from the northeast, especially New York and Ohio, to northern Illinois. Company officers were still elected at this time.

WORDS AND TERMS

nativity

POINTS TO CONSIDER

1. What might a muster roll from southern Illinois show in its "Nativity" column?

2. What is the average age of the men enlisted?

3. Notice that only one man is over 6 feet tall. Can you conclude anything about average size 120 years ago?

4. What would a company musician do?

5. Why would eye and hair color, height, age, and nativity be recorded?

6. Compare this record with Document 4. What are the similarities?

Muster Roll of Capt. S. A. Paddocks Company
after reduction of U. S. Army Standard April 26th 1861

Names	age	height	eyes	hair	nativity	occupation	remarks
Capt. Solomon Allen Paddock							
1st Lt. Wright Seaman							
2nd Lt. Richard K. Randolph							
1st Sergt. Martin James M	28	5'11½	Dk	Dk	Ohio	Carpenter	
2nd " West Stephen	24	5'9	Hzl	Lgt	"	Stage driver	
3d " Robinson Charles	26	5'10½	Gray	Lght	NY.	School Teacher	
4th " Lindblad Augt	30	5'8½	Blue	"	Sweden	Farmer	Served five in Sw. army
1st Corp. Husk John	21	5'9	Dk	Dk	NY.	--------	
2nd " Ferris Harry H	26	5'6½	Dk	Dk	Vt.	Law Student	
3d " Dunbar G. W	18	6'1	Lght	Lgt	Penn	--------	
4th " Jackson Addison A	24	5'7½	Gray	Lght	NY.	Carpenter	
Musician Snow Henry C	30	5'7	Blue	Lght	Conn	Painter	
" Bently Hiram	17	5'5	Gray	Brn	Mich.	Farmer	
Privates							
1 Allen Phineas F	29	5'11½	Dk	Dk	NY	Sch. teacher	
2 Ary Wesley	21	5'10	Dk	Brn	Ohio	Farmer	
3 Allen Jacomiah	29	5'11	Gray	"	"	"	
4 Barker Henry G.	23	5'6½	Blue	Lgt	NY.	Farmer	
5 Buchan William	20	5'7	Lgt	Lgt	Ill.	Farmer	
6 Barnhardt Miller	25	5'6	Lgt	Lgt	France	"	
7 Burnett Herman D	23	5'8	Dk	Dk	NY.	"	
~~8 Bunnell Abram~~	~~21~~	~~5'9½~~	~~Dk~~	~~Dk~~	~~Penn~~	"	
9[8] Bentley George	18	5'4	Gray	Brn	Michn	"	

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DOCUMENT 25

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF, 1862

EXPLANATION

The Civil War brought economic hardship to many who remained at home. With heads of households -adult males- off at war, wives, children, and the elderly often turned to their county government for assistance. County Boards established relief committees to deal with the problem.

This Bureau County Relief Application shows that Mrs. Julius Personius is in poor health and unable to support herself and her child during her husband's absence. The letter writer cites both economy and humanity in his request for enough money to send Mrs. Personius cut of state.

WORDS AND TERMS

destitute
county charge

POINTS TO CONSIDER

1. Why would a woman "revolt at the idea of becoming a county charge"?

2. What does this letter tell you about mid-nineteenth century attitudes toward poverty?

3. Whay does the letter writer recommend that Mrs. Personius be given the money?

4. Compare this letter with Document 26. Does one of these cases seem more deserving than the other? Why?

DOCUMENT 25

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF, 1862

TEXT

Tiskilwa Aug. 14th 1862

Stephen G. Paddock Esq
Secty of Relief Com.

Dear Sir
Permit me to ask you to call the attention of the Relief Committee to the case of Mrs. Julius Personius. Her Husband Enlisted from one of the Western Counties to which he had recently moved from this County. Mrs. Personius came back to this County and by hard struggling has managed to get along with out asking relief. She has one child and is i n very delicate health Being a lady of refined mind her feelings revolt at the Idea of becoming a county Charge. She is entirely destitue and desires the means to go to her father's home, which is in another State It would require Say 25 Dollars to place her in a condition to travel and to pay her fare & expenses to her fathers place. My Opinion is that considerations of Economy and humanity direct that this amount be allowed to her.
Be pleased to advise me what I shall do in the premises
Respectfully B. N. Stevens

63.

DOCUMENT 26

RELIEF INTERROGATORY, 1864

EXPLANATION

The Civil War brought economic hardship to many who remained at home. With heads of households -adult males- off at war, wives, children, and the elderly often turned to their county government for assistance. County Boards established relief committees to deal with the problem.

This Bureau County Relief Interrogatory summarizes Mrs. Ezra Lathrop's request for relief. Her husband had joined James Stevens' company on September 20, 1864. Although she and her daughter were healthy, paid no rent, had cash reserves of $200 and a monthly income of $5.50 from rents, Mrs. Lathrop had not received her husband's bounty money and was dependent on him for support. Her claim was denied. Note that the document mentions that work for women was scarce.

WORDS AND TERMS

bounty money

POINTS TO CONSIDER

1. Would you approve or deny this request for assistance? On what grounds?
2. Are the questions asked by the Interrogatory important ones?
3. Can you think of any questions that should be added?
4. What types of work do you think Mrs. Lathrop might do?
5. What would become of her child if Mrs. Lathrop went to work?
6. What attitudes toward women are implicit in this document?
7. Compare this case with the case contained in Document 25.

REPORT

QUESTIONS

1. Name of volunteer?
2. In what company and regiment?
3. When and where did he enlist?

4. Married or single?
5. Children, give the age and sex of each?
6. Have they house rent to pay? if so, how much?
7. Do they own land? if so, how much and what is its quality and condition?

8. Have they any means of support other than their daily labor? if so, what, and to what extent?
9. What is their ability to labor for support? and what is the opportunity for such labor in their neigborhood?
10. What is the condition of each as to general health? and what has it been?
11. Have any of the family been accustomed to labor? if so, which and to what extent?
12. To what extent have the family been dependent on the volunteer for support?
13. Has the volunteer sent his family any part of his bounty money? if so, how much, and by whom?
14. Has the volunteer allotted any portion of his pay for his family? if so, how much, per month?
15. Has the volunteer made any other provision or arrangement for the support of his family? if so, what?

ANSWERS:- (Be sure to answer every Question as fully as possible.)

Ezra Lathrop
in James Stevenes Co
he enlisted on the 20 day of Sept 1864
in the Town of Greenville Bureau Co
is married
has one child 10 months old a girl
have no house Rent to pay

they own a house and Lot in the
our village and has purchased a lot
with two houses and barn on it worth six
hundred dollars ows the most of it for the same
they have some means to the Extent of
two hundred dollars besides the bounty and
village lots.
her ability for labbour is good the oppor
tunity for geting imployed in this
neighbourhood is bad
their general health is good

the woman was Raised to Labour
for her suport
the woman of Course was dependent
on the man for her suport
She Sayes he has not Sent any Bounty
home yet

he has alotted some two hundred
dollars for her suport other than the Bounty

he gets $3 00 per month house rent on one
house and $2 50 on a nother which goes to
his family while his abcent

Jacob Sells Supervisor of the Town of Greenville

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65.

DOCUMENT 27

SOLDIER'S DEATH NOTICE, 1865

EXPLANATION

During the Civil War, Illinois alone had losses of 34,834 dead. Of this number, 22,786 died of disease. Typhoid was the leading cause of death by disease. It was spread by contamination from the excrement of patients or carriers. The military hospital in Nashville, Tennessee was especially unhealthy, since it was located near an open sewer. Despite these enormous losses from disease, the Civil War was notably better in this respect than previous wars.

This Bureau County Soldier's Death Notice shows that John Colvin of Company K, 148th Illinois Infantry, died of typhoid fever while in a military hospital in Nashville, Tennessee. Colvin was 39 years old. He had enlisted on February 11, 1865. Forty-six days later he was dead. Robert E. Lee surrendered eleven days after Colvin's death. This Death Notice was used by Colvin's parents to claim his bounty.

WORDS AND TERMS

typhoid fever

POINTS TO CONSIDER

1. This Death Notice is a printed form with blank spaces. Does this suggest anything about conditions in General Hospital No. 8?

2. The chaplain asks Mr. Colvin to send him the date of death if he wants particulars. What does this tell you about deaths in General Hospital No. 8?

3. Colvin died of typhoid fever, not wounds. What conditions would lead to a high death rate from disease?

4. Look at Document 36. Do you think that if the information in this had been kept during the Civil War it would have resulted in improved conditions and medical care?

DOCUMENT 27

SOLDIER'S DEATH NOTICE, 1865

TEXT

General Hospital No. 8

Nashville, Tenn., March 29, 1865

Dear Sir:

It becomes my duty to announce to you the death of your Son, John Colvin
of Co. "K" 148 "Regt., Ills, Inf who died in this Hospital the 29" day of March, 1865, of Typhoid Fever
If you desire particulars, please write to me. Giving date of Death

Very Respectfully, your obedient servant,
T. M. Goodfellow
Chaplain, U. S. A.

To John Colvin,

Providence,

Bureau Co.

Ills

67.

DOCUMENT 28

SOLDIER'S NATURALIZATION PETITION, 1866

EXPLANATION

To encourage enlistments and reward immigrants for serving in Union forces, Congress reduced the naturalization requirements for aliens who were Civil War veterans. The residence requirement was shortened to one year; the declaration of intent was waived; and an honorable discharge was proof of good moral character.

This Schuyler County Soldier's Naturalization Petition shows that Peter Euler left Hesse Cassel in Germany for the United States in 1860, at the end of the huge wave of mid-century immigrants. In 1861, he moved to Illinois, and on January 1, 1863, Euler joined Company H, 50th Illinois Infantry as a private. He was honorably discharged in May, 1865, for wounds received in battle.

WORDS AND TERMS

Hesse Cassel
grand duke
principality
empire
immigrate
naturalization
petition

POINTS TO CONSIDER

1. How long had Peter Euler been in the United States when he became a soldier?

2. How long was Peter Euler a soldier?

3. Why was he discharged from the Union Army?

4. Did Peter Euler have a country after he left Germany and before he petitioned to become a United States citizen?

5. Why would a man enlist in the Union Army during the Civil War when he was not an American citizen?

6. What does this record tell you about Peter Euler? What kind of person do you think he was?

DOCUMENT 28

SOLDIER'S NATURALIZATION PETITION, 1866

TEXT

State of Illinois
Schuyler County

To the Honorable C. L. Higher
Judge of the Circuit Court for said County
& State
Peter Euler of the County of Schuyler
& State of Illinois would respectfully
represent that he was born in Hesse
Cassel in Germany & has heretofore
been a subject of the Grand duke
of said principality in the empire
of Germany. That he emmigrated to
the United States in July 1860 & to
the State of Illinois in March 1861
and has resided therein since that
time. That on the first day of Jan
uary 1863 he entered the military
service of the United States as a Private
soldier in Co. H. 50 Reg. Illn vols
that he continued in said Service un
til the 18th day May 1865 when he
was Honorably discharged therefrom
on account of wounds received in
battle. that he desires to become a
citizen of the United States & take
the oath of allegiance thereto and
your Petitioner will ever pray & etc.

Peter Euler

DOCUMENT 29

OVERSEER OF THE POOR CLAIM, 1866

EXPLANATION

As early as 1819, paupers were county charges, farmed out to custodians who were compensated for their services. In 1839, counties were given the choice of continuing this practice or of building almshouses to hold the indigent.

This record, which was filed by the Alexander County Overseer of the Poor, shows the quality of the inmate diet. They subsisted on coffee, tea, sugar, molasses, crackers, cornbread, potatoes, bacon, ham, and dried fruit. Many almshouses had large gardens or farms attached to them, so that this list might not have been the entire diet of the inmates. Note: Do. stands for ditto.

WORDS AND TERMS

meal
molasses
drayage
overseer of the poor

POINTS TO CONSIDER

1. What does this list tell you about the diet of the inmates of the almshouse?

2. Can you plan a meal from this list?

3. Would the inmates be expected to do anything in return for food and housing?

4. Are there any possibilities for abuse in this system? What are they?

5. Compare the system contained in this record with that in Document 16. Which seems better?

DOCUMENT 29

OVERSEER OF THE POOR CLAIM, 1866

TEXT

Alaxander Co
To W. H. Davis

April	20	2 Bush B. meal	2 50
"		6 Coffee @ 38	2 28
"		4 lbs dry peaches	1 12
"		5 1/2 Appels	1 38
"		1 golan molasses	1 35
"		2 do vinegar @ 40	80
"		50 lbs. B. Bacon @ 25	12 50
"		42 B Crackers @ 12	5 04
"		1 Bush potatos	1 25
"	19	4 lamp chimneys	80
"	"	1/2 gal oil	55
"	"	10 lbs Original german soap	1 60
"	24	2 lbs tea @ 2 40	4 80
"	30	2 " meal @ 1 25	2 50
"	"	10 Sugar @ 20	2 00
"	"	5 Coffee @ 40	2 00
"	"	1/2 Onions	1 25
		1 Bush potatos	1 00
		1 galan molasses	1 25
		1 do Vinegar	40
		2 hams @ 25	16 00
		drayage	50
		11 C Shugar @ 20	2 20
			$74 87

A. G. Holden
Overseer of Poor

71.

DOCUMENT 30

PATENT DRAWING, 1869

EXPLANATION

In 1869, patent holders who wanted to sell their patent rights had to prove their ownership and register it in the county of the intended sale.

This McDonough County Patent Drawing was registered by Samuel Carpenter in 1869. It contained three views of a hay gatherer, U. S. Patent 71,579. Figure 1 is a top view, Figure 2 is a front view, and Figure 3 is a side view. The hay gatherer was 12 feet wide and approximately 2½ feet high. It was pulled by two to four horses and acted like a giant rake, capable of moving up to 1,500 pounds of hay at a single sweep.

POINTS TO CONSIDER

1. How was this hay gatherer powered?

2. Does any aspect of this design seem especially crude or primitive?

3. What method of gathering hay would this piece of equipment replace?

4. What type of equipment would replace this implement?

DOCUMENT 30

PATENT DRAWING, 1869

TEXT

N.° 71.579

Implement in Hay Gatherers S. Carpenter Inventor

Fig 1

Fig 2

Fig 3

Inventor
Samuel Carpenter
by Coburn 'mans
Attorneys

73.

DOCUMENT 31

CHATTEL MORTGAGE, 1872

EXPLANATION

One way of borrowing money was to put up personal, or chattel, property as collateral for the loan. Mortgage terms specified the amount of the loan, the interest rate, the property mortgaged, and the term of the loan. If the borrower failed to pay the note in full when the term was up, the lender could sell at public auction the chattels listed and collect his money from the proceeds of the sale.

This Macon County Chattel Mortgage was between Joseph Pasley, the borrower, and Robert Pasley, the lender. Joseph borrowed $500 for two years, at ten percent interest per year. As his collateral, Joseph put up livestock, a wagon and harness, crops that were still in the field, and a stand of sycamore and walnut timber. The amount of collateral put up suggests that money was scarce. Joseph Pasley's farm was about ten miles southwest of Decatur.

WORDS AND TERMS

mortgage
bay mare
fourteen hands

POINTS TO CONSIDER

1. How much money must Joseph Pasley pay Robert Pasley when the loan is due?

2. Who do you think has made the better deal in this chattel mortgage? Why?

3. What happens if Joseph Pasley is unable to repay this loan?

4. Compare the list of property in this record with the list of taxable property in Document 11 and the list of property selected by the widow in Document 33.

5. Does the description of the farm in this record seem to fit the vision expressed in Document 6?

DOCUMENT 31

CHATTEL MORTGAGE, 1872

TEXT

one Bay Mare three year old about fourteen hands & a half high one red & white spotted Cow four year old Thirty head of hogs of mostly back & black spotted one Two horse Waggon and one set of harness & Eight acres of Wheat & thirteen acres of oats & Thirty acres of corn in the field all on section Eight in Township fifteen North Range on East fifteen hundred feet of timber walnut & sycamore.

75.

DOCUMENT 32

RAILROAD STOCK CERTIFICATE, 1873

EXPLANATION

A county frequently bought stock in a railroad company so the company would run its line through the county. Failure to secure good access to a railhead could mean economic death for a town and the surrounding countryside.

This Menard County Railroad Stock Certificate from 1873 shows that the county subscribed to 1,000 shares of Springfield and Northwestern Railroad stock, for a total of $100,000. The railroad's route ran from Springfield through the Menard County seat of Petersburg and terminated in Rock Island. The Panic of 1873 caused widespread upheavals in the American rail system. By the end of the decade, the Springfield and Northwestern ran only from Springfield to Havana, on the Illinois River. The engraving on the certificate portrays the railroad as the partner of an idealized young farmer.

WORDS AND TERMS

capital stock

POINTS TO CONSIDER

1. What is the message of the engraving in the center of this stock certificate?

2. What would the county receive in return for its investment of $100,000?

3. How would a railroad change a rural county?

4. Why would it be important for the citizens of a county to have access to a railroad?

5. Does this certificate mean that Menard County owned part of the Springfield and Northwestern Railroad? How would it exercise its part ownership?

6. What effect do you think the Panic of 1873 and the resulting depression had on this Menard County stock purchase?

7. This certificate contains an implied vision of America. Describe this vision and compare it with the visions in Documents 2, 6, and 8.

DOCUMENT 32

RAILROAD STOCK CERTIFICATE, 1873

TEXT

No 21 STATE OF ILLINOIS 1000 SHARES

THE SPRINGFIELD AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY

This is to certify that Menard County

is entitled to One Thousand - - Shares of

One Hundred Dollars each of the Capital Stock of THE SPRINGFIELD AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,

transferable only in person or by Attorney, on the Books of the Company and

surrender of this Certificate.

WITNESS the signatures of the President and Secretary, and the Seal of said

company this Fifth day of February 1873

Geo. A. Blanchord Secretary W. G. Greene President

77.

DOCUMENT 33

WIDOW'S SELECTION RECORD, 1876

EXPLANATION

Beginning in 1847, widows were awarded certain items from their husband's estates. Property that was awarded automatically included family pictures, clothing, jewels, and ornaments of the widow and minor children; school books and the family library; a sewing machine; beds, bedsteads, and bedding; the stoves and pipes with cooking utensils; household and kitchen furniture; one milk cow and one calf for every four family members; one horse, saddle, and bridle; enough food for the family for one year; six months food for the livestock awarded; three months of fuel; and $100 worth of other property. The widow could choose to relinquish these items and select other items instead. If there were an appraised cash difference between the relinquishment and the selection, the widow would receive that amount in cash.

This Warren County Widow's Selection Record shows that Rebecca Schomp relinquished her claim to the widow's award with its appraised value of $1364. She selected items from the estate appraised at $1161.40 and received the cash difference of $202.60. The items she selected provide a clear idea of the possessions that might be found on an Illinois farm in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. A double-seated Democrat is a light uncovered wagon; fly nets were used to keep insects off of food. Most of the items on this list could easily go under Words and Terms.

POINTS TO CONSIDER

1. Examine the list of property selected by Mrs. Schomp. What common household items used today are missing from this list?

2. Which items on the list are still in use today?

3. Based on this list, how did life a century ago differ from life today in terms of daily routine and tasks?

4. Compare the property on this list with that contained in Document 11. Do you think that life in 1876 was more like life in 1836 or life today? What important changes had occurred since 1836?

5. What does this record tell you about attitudes toward widows and, more generally, toward women and children?

DOCUMENT 33

WIDOW'S SELECTION RECORD, 1876

PARTIAL TEXT

	ARTICLES
1	Breakfast Table
1	Sewing Machine & Cover
1	Stand Table
	Looking Glass & clock
6	Kitchen Chairs
1	Flour Box
	Crocks, Dishes in Buttery
	Cup Board
1	Bed Stead & Covers
1	Trundle Bed
1	Bureau Lamps &c
	Center Table & Cover
	Library
	Looking Glass
1	Sofa
1	Set Cane Bottom Chairs
1	Cane Bottom Rocking "
2	Stoves & Stove furniture
	Melodin Stool & cover
1	Cane Bottom Office chair
3	Stool Chairs
1	Table & cover
	Lounge tick & cover
1	Tin Safe & Dishes
1	Spinning Wheel
1	Bed Bedstead & covering
1	Barrel & Vinegar
1	Reel
1	Cross Cut Saw
1	Stove & pipe
1	Sausage Grinder
	Carpet Up stairs
8	Bed Quilts & Blankets
1	Dog Robe
1	Wash Dish Pillow & Bolster
1	Platter
3	Felts & 8 Blankets
	Carpet Sack & Satchel
	Bed Bedsteds & Bedding
	Fruit jars on swing shelf
17	Fruit jars
12	Stone jars
9	Crocks & Butter Bowl
1	Barrel cider
1	Molasses
7	old Barrels
2	Kegs & tubs one Washing Machine
10	Crocks
	Carpet in Sitting Room and parlor

	ARTICLES
1	Box 5 Bble apples 2.50 1 Box Apples 5.00
15	Bushels Apples
1	Grind Stone 1 Ax 1.00 & Iron Wedges 1.00
2	Buffalo Robes & 2 Horse Blankets
1	Hay Rake
1	Box Wheat 6.00 1 Log Chain 1 Fifth Ch
1	Iron Kettle
1	Hedge Knife 1 Garden Rake Coal Pick
1	New Cultivator
1	Stalk Cutter
1	Sleigh
1	Hay Rack
30	Bush Winter Apples
12	" Cider "
1	Old wagon
1	Double seated Democrat
2	Scoop Shovels
1	Crow Bar 1.50 1 Spade 1.50 1 shovel
1	Manure Fork
	Blacksmith Tools
2	Corn Knives 1.00 2 good augurs
1	Square Drawing Knife & Saw
1	Hay Knife Brace & Bitts
2	Saddles & Bridles
1	Ax 1 half bushel & 1 Peck measure
1	Sett Fly netts
1	Pr. Double Harness
100	Bush oats (about)
50	" corn in crib
1	Span Mules
1	Sorrel Horse
6-2	10 Choice fat Hogs
5	first choice Stock..
1	Brindle Cow
1	Cow Marked in Right ear
1	2 yr old Heifer
3½	Tons Hay (about)
11	acres corn in field
1	Stack Straw

79.

DOCUMENT 34

PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE, 1877

EXPLANATION

In 1877, a state law required medical doctors to be licensed by the State Board of Health. To receive this certification, a doctor had to be a graduate of a medical school or pass an examination that was given by the Board. These certificates then had to be kept on file in the county where the doctor was practicing medicine. Before this requirement for certification was passed, any quack or charlatan could call himself a doctor and set up a medical practice, often with lethal results. The American Medical Association, formed in 1847, was eager to restrict the practice of medicine to those with formal qualifications.

This certificate, which was filed by Dr. Henry J. Weyl in Effingham County, shows that he received the M.D. from The Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati.

WORDS AND TERMS

eclectic

POINTS TO CONSIDER

1. Why was it important to certify or license medical doctors?

2. What dangers or abuses do you think licensing of doctors helped remedy?

3. What type of medical training would you expect to receive at The Eclectic Medical Institute?

4. Note that taverns were regulated 50 years before doctors and coal mines (Documents 5 and 37). Why do you think this was the case?

DOCUMENT 34

PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE, 1877

TEXT

No. 1432

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

STATE OF ILLINOIS

This Certifies, that the STATE BOARD OF HEALTH of the State of Illinois, having received satisfactory evidence that Henry J. Weyl of the County of Effingham in the State of Illinois, is a GRADUATE IN MEDICINE, having received the DEGREE OF M. D. from The Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati in the State of Ohio on January 26th 1875, hereby authorizes him, under the provisions of the "Act to Regulate the Practice of Medicine in the State of Illinois," approved May 29th 1877, to pursue the Practice of Medicine in this State.

Given under the hands and Seal of the State Board of Health of Illinois, at Springfield, this Twenty second day of October in the year 1877

John H. Rauch M. D. President

Newton Bateman L L D
R Ludlam M D
Anson L Clark, M. D.
E. W. Gray M D Secretary

W M Chambers M D
J M Gregory L L D
H Wardner M. D.

Filed for Record the 30th day of Nov. 1877, at one o'clock P. M.

89

90

80.

81.

DOCUMENT 35

JAIL REGISTER, 1879

EXPLANATION

In 1874, the General Assembly required the keeper of each county jail to provide the criminal courts in that county with a list of all prisoners. This list, which was due at the beginning of each court term, had to include the causes for which each prisoner had been confined.

This page from a DeKalb County Jail Register lists six prisoners. For each, the jailer listed the charge, the date committed, the name of the person committing the prisoner, and the legal process by which each was committed. Biographical information, such as education, habits, marital status, nationality, age, and physical description was also recorded. In part, this information was intended to facilitate identification. However, it also reflected a growing interest in crime and its causes. Collection of information on criminals typified a new, scientific attitude toward the problem of crime.

WORDS AND TERMS

intemperate
indictment
temperate

POINTS TO CONSIDER

1. Why would a jailer record information on the physical characteristics of his prisoners?

2. What use would information on nationality, occupation, and habits be to a court?

3. This document is a continuation of the events described in Document 38. Using both, can you describe the arrest process from beginning to end?

4. Compare the information in this Jail Register with that in Document 36. What similar items occur on both records? Would the uses of this information ever overlap?

DOCUMENT 35

JAIL REGISTER, 1879

TEXT

REGISTER OF PRISONERS COMMITTED TO THE [De Kalb Jail]

NAME OF PRISONER	DESCRIPTION OF PRISONER	CHARGE	BY WHOM BROUGHT	PROCESS	WHEN COMMITTED
George Alexander Native of Illinois Parents African Education Common Habits Temperate	Nationality, Sex, Male Age, Twenty four Height, five feet 7 in Complexion, Black Color of Eyes, " Color of Hair, "	Murder	R J Holcomb	Indictment "	Mar 25 1879
Elmer Emmons Parents Ammerica Education fair Habits Tempt Married	Nationality, born in Canada Sex, Male Age, Thirty Height, five feet 8 in Complexion, Dark Color of Eyes, Grey Color of Hair, Brown	Murder	R J Holcomb	"	
Walter Lovell Parents, Father American, Mother Irish Education Com. Habits Intemperate Married Occup. Farmer	Nationality, American Sex, Male Age, 24 Height, 6 feet Complexion, Light Color of Eyes, Blue Color of Hair, Light	Larceny	R J Holcomb	"	Sept 18/80
William Crawford Native of N Y Parents Irish Education Poor Habits Intemperate Single	Nationality, Irish Sex, Male Age, 22 Height, 5 ft 7½ in Complexion Light Color of Eyes, Blue Color of Hair, Light Brown	Larceny & Burgerly	R J Holcomb	"	
Peter O'Brien Native of Canada Parents Irish Education Good Habits Intemperate Single Occup. Painter	Nationality, Irish Sex, Male Age, 22 Height, 5 ft 7½ in Complexion Sandy Color of Eyes, Blue Color of Hair, Auburn	Burgerly	R J Holcomb	"	Oct 10/80
Fred Ells Native of Canada Parents Am. & Scotch Education Good Habits Com. Married Occupation Painter	Nationality, Am. & Scotch Sex, Male Age, 22 Height, 5 ft 7 in Complexion, Fair Color of Eyes, Dark Brown Color of Hair, Black	Assault to Rape	R J Holcomb	"	" 6 "

DOCUMENT 36

DEATH CERTIFICATE, 1879

EXPLANATION

In 1877, a state law required physicians and midwives who were present at births and deaths to report these events to their county clerk within 30 days. This was required so that the State Board of Health could gather vital statistics and use these statistics in the campaign for better public health and sanitation.

This Death Certificate from Fayette County shows that Fred Malchow, a white, male, married, 25 year old farmer born in Germany and resident of Illinois for sixteen years, died of a self-inflicted gunshot wound.

POINTS TO CONSIDER

1. What does this record tell you about Fred Malchow?

2. Why would it be required to file a Death Certificate under penalty of law?

3. Compare this with Document 27. What are the similarities?

4. Compare this with Document 35. Is similar information recorded? Are the reasons for collecting this information the same?

5. What types of generalizations could be drawn from an examination of thousands of these Death Certificates? How could this information be used?

DOCUMENT 36
DEATH CERTIFICATE, 1879
TEXT

PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

State of Illinois, Fayette County. The Physician who attended any person in a last illness should immediately return this Certificate, accurately filled out to the County Clerk. Penalty $10.00, if not returned within 30 days. STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

1. Name Fred Malchow Sex Male Color White
2. Age 25 years 5 months 23 days. Occupation Farmer
3. Date of death 29th July hour 8½ A.M., *Single, Married, Widower, Widow..
4. Nationality and place where born German, born in Alt Kuestrinchen
5. How long resident in this State ab. 16 years
6. Place of death+ Wiberton Township
7. Cause of death+ Suicide Complications ----------
   a gunshot wound through the ----------
   heart ----------
8. Duration of disease ---------- Duration of Complication.
9. Place and date of burial N.W. 1/4 of Sect. 35 Town 5 N. Range 2 E., 29th July
10. Name and place of Undertaker ----------

Dated at St. Paul 8/9 1879 F. B. Hoermann M.D.

*Erase such of these as are not required. Residence St. Paul
+City--No., Street and Ward; same in towns that have them; township or precinct.
‡State primary and immediate cause of death, and examine the list of diseases printed on cover of this book, and law pertaining to Coroner's inquests.

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85.

DOCUMENT 37

MINE INSPECTION REPORT, 1880

EXPLANATION

In 1879 county boards were required to appoint mine inspectors. These inspectors would visit coal mines, determine health and safety requirements, and make note of each mine's physical, operational, and financial conditions. If a serious accident occurred, the inspector was called in to determine the cause and remedy the situation. If safety requirements were not observed, fines and prison terms could be imposed on the mine owners and operators.

This Mine Inspection Report, from coal rich Bureau County, shows that the Locey-Hall mine had one fatal accident during a nineteen month period. This accident happened when a large rock fell on a miner. The Locey-Hall mine had no escape shaft and went 300 feet underground. It opened with only three miners working below ground, and by the time of the last inspection recorded had 35 men working as miners. Note the types and amounts of machinery listed in the inspections.

WORDS AND TERMS

escapement
top hands
per capita
vein

POINTS TO CONSIDER

1. This coal mine went from three miners working in January, 1880, to 35 miners working in 1881. What does this tell you about the coal business at this time?

2. What are the dangers of underground mining?

3. When the mine inspector finds a safety violation, what measures does he take?

4. Note that taverns were regulated 50 years before coal mines and physicians (Document 5 and 34). What does this tell you about the evolution of local government and its priorities?

DOCUMENT 37

MINE INSPECTION REPORT, 1880

TEXT

Munsan, T. S. Locey-Hall Jan 9-1880

Map none as yet
Ventilation air is good
Coal 3 ft. 4 in. - third vein
No of men below 3
Signal By bell
pr tonnage 500. tons
Escapement - none
Operating by 30 horsepower shaft
Cover 300 ft.
Top Hands - 2
Per Capita - $6,000 - Total Capital expended in shaft-$16,000 this work has changed owhers and is not in running order yet-seckond vein is unprofitable

July 23-1880
on being informed of an accident-at this mine at 1 oclock I repaired to the sceene of said accident that a large rock falling uppon James Mason and killing him instantley on July 21 1880 was unforeseen and pronounced accidental by the under Signers (on last page see report)- James Hynds - Mathew Sharp
John " " - John Reynolds
John Burlee - Henry Chase
Henry Baxter - Edward Lewis-Mine Superin
This mine is worked on long wall principle is the third vein it is Illinois River trade owned & worked by Geo. H. Locey/

March 9, 1881
Called uppon this mine to day are working 28 men mine is considered safe they have gates but not put up right

March 16, 1881
Recd letter of States Attorney advisory of this case I will address Mr. Locey regarding his shaft this mine has got a R. R. Switch put in this winter and has a good trade

Aug 13-1881
Called uppon Mr. Loceys mine to day and find it in a good condition they carry at times more men than they are allowed The tonage is pr Locey @ 8,600 have appled Cage Catches Covering No of miners 35 same day pr Capita $10,000 gates & fence boss & helpers & engineer C. E. Lewis Manager Geo H. Locey Super

97.

DOCUMENT 38

CONSTABLE'S CLAIM, NO DATE

EXPLANATION

Constable's fees were fixed by law. This claim, or list of expenses, is from Edwards County. It shows that the constable incurred expenses of $20.19½ in pursuing, arresting, and jailing an accused horse thief. The list of expenses includes hiring three guards and three horses, refreshments for the guards, and room and whiskey for the night. The claim also gives a step by step picture of the arrest process.

WORDS AND TERMS

warrant

POINTS TO CONSIDER

1. How did law enforcement at the time this claim was written differ from law enforcement today?

2. How many people were involved in arresting the suspected horsethief?

3. How does the experience contained in this record compare with the versions of similar experiences provided by television and the movies?

4. Write a narrative of the events that occurred in this expense claim.

5. How do the living expenses listed on this claim compare with the rates in Document 5?

DOCUMENT 38

CONSTABLE'S CLAIM, NO DATE

TEXT

People
vs
Robert Carpenter — On a Complaint for Horse Stealing

Hire of Horse to go in Search of criminal	".50
summoning 3 men to go as guardsmen	".75
Paid for Horsehire	1.-
Serving Warrant & taking him in custody	".50
Returning Warrant	". 6¼
Milage	".20
Attending on Examination when prisoner ordered to find Bail or stand committed	".25
Calling 3 Witnesses	".18
Guards Attendance & Refreshments	2.-
Summoning 3 persons to Assist in taking care of prisoner for the night	".75
Suppers for guard prisoner & self	1.25
Room & Whisky for the night	1.-
Guards attendance	3.-
Summoning 3 persons to Attend as guard on the following morning	".75
Guards attendance the whole day while prisoner was trying to get Bail	2.25
Expences for them & prisoner	3.50
Summoning guard to Assist in taking prisoner to Wayne County goal	".25
Guards attendance we having actually started on the road	".50
Hire of 3 Horses to take prisoner to Wayne County goal, when Bail procured late in the Evening after we had started with him	1.50
	20.19¼

This Indenture made this twenty sixth day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, between Judith a Negroe Woman about seventeen years of age, last of the Territory of Missouri and County of — of the one part, and William Wilson of Pope County of Illinois Territory of the other part (Witnesseth)

That the said Judith for and in consideration of four hundred Dollars Current money of the United States, at or before the signing and Delivery of these presents, the Receipt whereof she doth hereby acknowledge, and in conformity to a law of this Territory, respecting the Introduction of Negroes and Mulattoes into the same, hath put placed and bound herself to the said William Wilson to serve him during the full Term of ninety nine years from the date hereof; or in other words, from the date

70.

hereof until the twenty sixth day of January one thousand nine hundred and seventeen; during all which time the said Judith the said William Wilson shall well and truly serve, and all his lawful commands obey, and that she shall not buy, sell or waste her said Masters Goods, nor lend them to any person without her said Masters leave or consent; nor shall she at any time, absent herself from her said Masters service without his leave or consent, but as a good and faithful servant shall and will at all times demean herself towards her said Master. And the said William Wilson covenant and agree to and with the said Judith that he will provide her with good and sufficient Meat Drink lodging and Apparel, together with all other needful comforts and conveniencies fit for such a servant during the Term aforesaid. And for the true performance of each of the above Agreements, each of the before mentioned parties, bind themselves to each other firmly by these presents. In testimony whereof the said parties have set their hands and affixed their seals the day and year first above written.

Judith her ✕ mark (Seal)

Wm Wilson (Seal)

Signed and acknowledged in the presence of Joshua Scott clerk of Pope County Court, Given under my hand and Private seal (there being no public one) this 26th day of January 1818

(Seal) Attest Joshua Scott clk. P. Recs. Dec. P.C.

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James Monroe

President of the United States of America.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

Know Ye, That, in pursuance of the Acts of Congress appropriating and granting Land to the late Army of the United States passed on and since the 31st day of May, 1830, William Kelly

having deposited in the General Land-Office a Warrant in his favour, numbered 3216, there is granted unto the said William Kelly

late a Private in the Twenty Sixth Regiment of Infantry

a certain Tract of Land, containing One hundred and Sixty Acres being the South East qr. of Section Ten of Township Five south in Range Seven west in the Tract appropriated (by the Acts aforesaid) for Military Bounties, in the Territory of Illinois

To have and to hold the said granted Section of Land, with the appurtenances thereof, unto the said William Kelly and to his heirs and assigns for ever.

In Testimony whereof, I have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the General Land-Office to be hereunto affixed. Given under my Hand, at the City of Washington, this Third day of August in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and Eighteen and of the Independence of the United States of America the forty-third

James Monroe

By the President,

W. A. Kinney Commissioner of the General Land-Office.

Recorded vol 2 page 382

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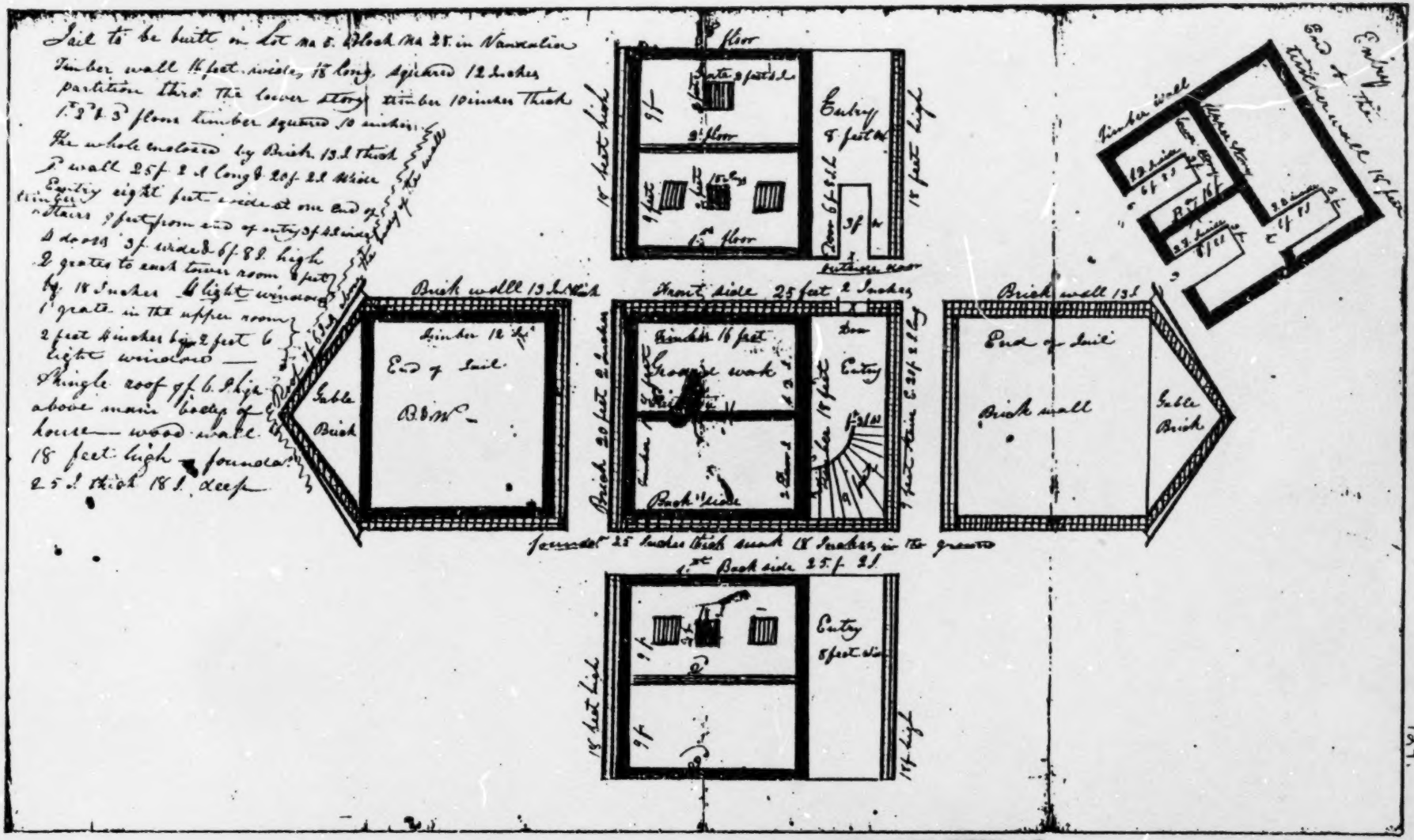
Jail to be built in Lot No 6. Block No 25. in Nanticoke
Timber wall 14 feet wide, 18 long, Squared 12 Inches
partition thro' the lower story timber 10 inches Thick
1st 2d & 3d floors timber squared 10 inches
The whole enclosed by Brick 13 I thick
1st wall 25 f 2 I long & 20 f 2 I thick
Entry eight feet wide at one end of
stairs 9 feet from end of entry 3 f 8 I wide
8 doors 3 f. wide 6 f. 8 I. high
2 grates to each lower room 4 feet
by 18 Inches 6 light windows
1 grate in the upper room
2 feet 8 inches by 2 feet 6
light windows
Shingle roof 9 f 6 I high
above main body of
house wood work
18 feet high
25 I thick 18 I deep
Brick wall 13 I thick
Timber 12 f
End of Jail
Gable
Brick
B B W
Front side 25 feet 2 Inches
Timber 16 feet
Brick 20 feet 2 Inches
Back side
Entry
Brick wall 13 I
End of Jail
Brick wall
Gable
Brick
Timber wall
Brick wall
Entry 8 feet wide
Door 6 f 2 I
Entrance door
1st floor
2d floor
Entry 5 feet wide
Joists 25 Inches thick each 18 Inches in the ground
1st Back side 25 f 2 I

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An Election held at Vandalia March 25th 1823
for Company Officers for the second company of 15th Regt
of the Illinois Militia

Names of Voters	Thomas	Hopkins	Prosser	Harrison	Brown	Ralph
	Capt	Capt	Lieut	Lieut	Ensign	do
J. Ernst	/	-	/	-	/	-
James Brown	/	-	/	"	"	/
Jos. Thomas	"	/	/	-	"	/
Robt. Thompson	"	/	/	"	"	/
L. O. Shrader	/	"	"	/	"	/
Jos. Oliver	/	"	/	"	"	/
Thos. Moon	"	/	/	"	"	/
Gholson Stapp	/	"	/	"	/	"
Moses Swift	"	/	/	"	/	"
William Berry	/	"	/	"	/	"
Joseph Chaffin	"	/	/	"	/	"
Henry Rothdurft	/	"	/	"	"	"
~~John G. Kellogg~~						
~~Lieberman Klingsted~~						
Elias R. Cook	/	"	/	"	/	"
John Thomas	"	/	/	"		
William Henseling	/	"	/	"	"	/
J. F. Eckermann	/	"	/	"	"	/
Frederick Uppermann	/	"	/	"	"	/
James Beal	/	"	/	"	/	"
Levi Wommack	/	"		/	"	/
Dan'l Melony	/	"	/	"	/	"
Isaiah Nichols	/	"	/	"	"	/
Augt. Rosemire	/	"	/	"	/	"
Abraham Travers	"	/	/	"	/	"
James Gadd	"	/	"	/	/	"
James Jones	/	"	/	"	"	/
Henry Rhodes	/	"	"	/	/	"
	15	9	22	8	19	11

State of Illinois } County Commissioners
Sangamon County } Court December Term 1829

Ordered by the Court that Nathan Bromwell be allowed to keep a Publick house at his store in the Gardon Prairie and that he be allowed the following rates (viz)

French Brandy per half pint	25
Apple " "	12½
Peach " "	12½
Holland Gin "	25
Domestic " "	18¾
Rum "	18¾
Wine "	25
Whiskey "	12½
Breakfast Dinner or Supper	25
Lodging per night	12½
Single feed for horse	12½

A true Copy from the Record

C. R. Matheny C.C.
C.C.S.C.

Know all men by these presents that we Nathan Bromwell and are held and firmly bound unto the Governor of the State of Illinois and his successor in office in the full sum of three hundred Dollars for the payment of which we bind our selves our heirs executors and administrators jointly severally and firmly by these presents sealed with our seals and dated this day of December 1829

Now the condition of the above obligation is such that whereas Nathan Bromwell did at the County Commissioners Court for Sangamon County held on the first monday in December 1829 obtain a license from said Court to keep a publick house at his store in the Garden Prairie to continue one year from the 5th day Dec 1829

Now if the said Bromwell at all times be of good behaviour and observe all the laws which are or shall be in force relating to taverns or inn keepers and keep meat and lodging for at least four persons over & above his common family and stabling & provender for their horses then this obligation to be void otherwise to remain in full force and virtue

Signed sealed and acknowledged the day and date above written
In the presence of

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Articles of agreement made between Joseph Bradley James Pickerson and William Bowen Trustees of Section No 16 T 19 N. R 11 W. of the County of Vermilion and State of Illinois of the one part and William Martin of the County and State aforesaid of the other part witnesseth that the said trustees have & do by these presents lease to the said William Martin the following described tract or parcel of land to wit The North half of the N.E quarter of Sec No 16 T 19 N R 11 W. for the term of three years from the date of this agreement and in consideration of which the said William Martin on his part doth agree to clear forty acres and fence the same within eight years from the date of this agreement, one eighth part thereof to be performed in each and every year until said forty acres is cleared and fenced - also to build a house 22 by 18 feet - a stable 16 by 14 within four years - also to plant twenty-five apple trees and twenty-five peach trees, within four years from this date - Also said Martin doth agree to use said lot in a husbandlike manner and not to commit or suffer waste thereon and to leave said premises at the expiration of said term in good repair and give to said trustees or their successors in office, peaceable possession at the expiration of said term - In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this first day of April A.D. 1828

Attest
A. Williams

Joseph Bradley (Seal)
James Pickerson (Seal)
William Bowen (Seal)
William X Martin (Seal)
mark

State of Illinois } ss.
Vermilion County }

I Simeon Williams Clerk of the Circuit Court in and for said County do hereby certify

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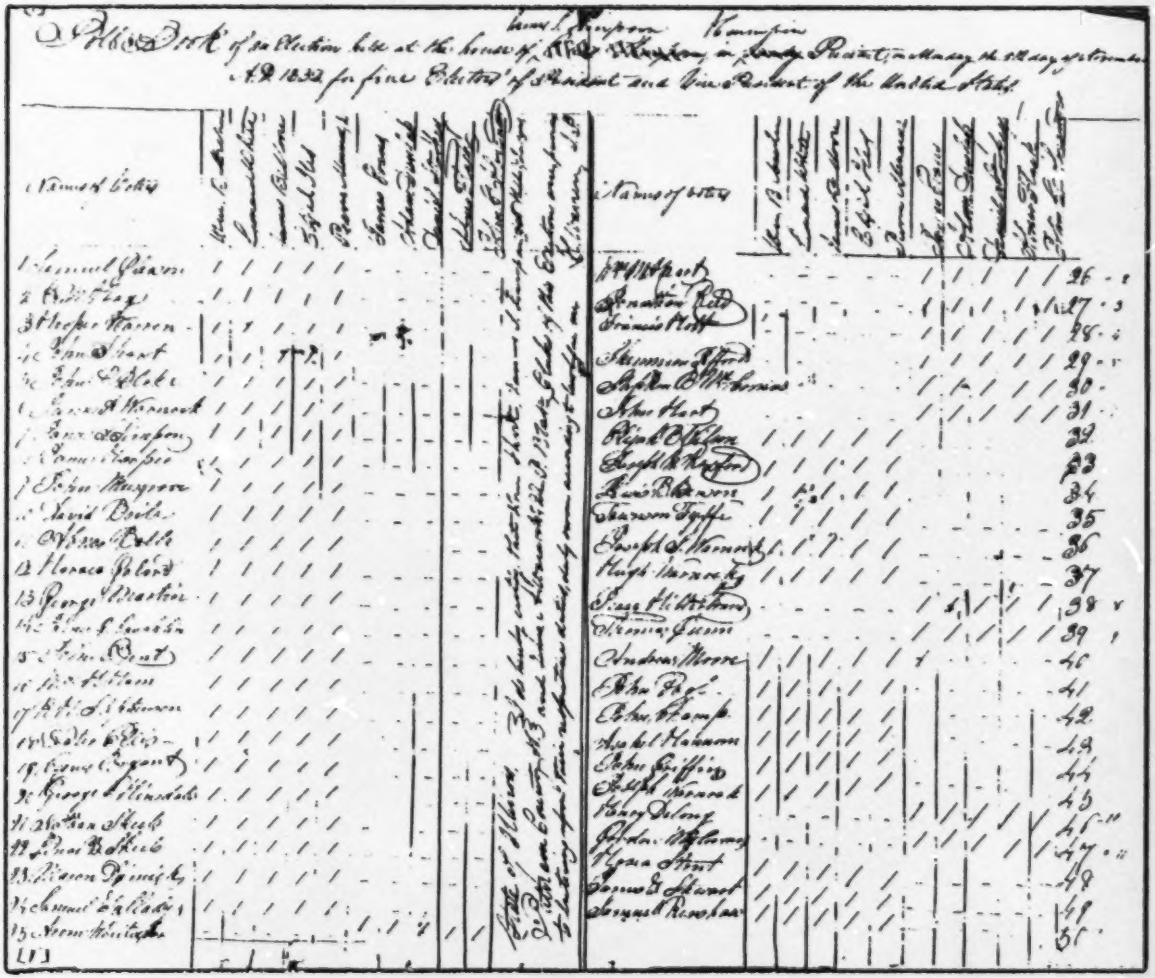

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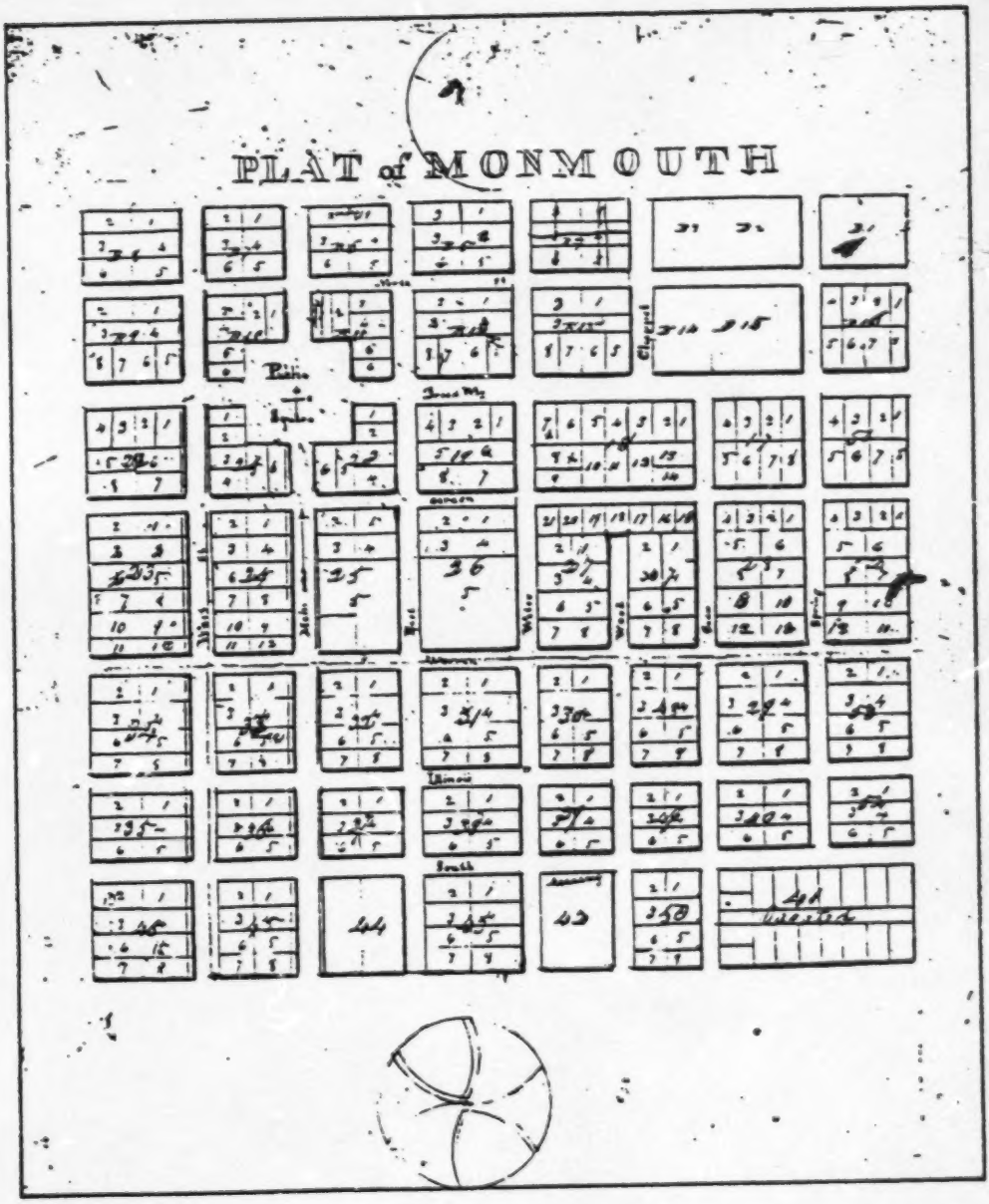
PLAT of MONMOUTH
Cheyenne
Public Square
Main
Warren
Willow
Walnut
Elm
Linden
Broadway
Locust
Chestnut
Pine
Cedar
Spruce
Poplar
Maple
Hickory
Ash
Sycamore
Beech
Dogwood
Hawthorn
Mulberry
Laurel
Cherry
Peach
Apple
Pear
Quince
Plum
Olive
Orange
Lemon
Lime
Grape
Fig
Date
Walnut
Pecan
Hazel
Chestnut
Almond
Filbert
Cocoanut
Banana
Pineapple
Strawberry
Raspberry
Blackberry
Gooseberry
Currant
Huckleberry
Whortleberry
Cranberry
Bilberry
Elderberry
Mulberry
Blueberry
Thimbleberry
Salmonberry
Loganberry
Boysenberry
Youngberry
Dewberry
Wineberry
Tayberry
Marionberry
Olallieberry
Ollalieberry
Tayberry
Marionberry
Olallieberry
Ollalieberry
Tayberry
Marionberry
Olallieberry
Ollalie

State of Illinois }
County of Putnam } To Nathaniel Chamberlain School Commissioner and Agent for the inhabitants of the County of Putnam—

We the subscribers being white male inhabitants over the age of twenty-one years and legal voters of the township of land known and designated on the plat of the surveys of the land belonging to the United States as Township number thirteen North Range ten East in the District of lands offered for sale at Quincy, lying in the County of Putnam, being desirous to sell and dispose of Section numbered sixteen, in the said township granted by the United States to the State of Illinois, for the use of the inhabitants of the township for the use of Schools do hereby request the said Section be sold for cash, according to the laws of the State of Illinois, authorizing a sale thereof—

In testimony whereof we hereto severally sign our names this 19 Day of January eighteen hundred and thirty-five

Zechariah Bushong
John D. Hall
Edward Hall
James Hall
Abraham Hall
John W. Hall
Jonathan Patterson
John Cole
William Swan
John M Skelly

Hiram Scott
Benjamin Hall
David C Ferris
Reuben Hall
William Hopkins
Gilliland Adams

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Report of Edward Swan Supervisor of Road district No 15 -

Resident Owner	Acres	Section	Township	Range	Amt of Tax levied	Amt of Tax paid
George Swan	80	NW	13	2 E	NW	.60	.60
"	80	W	13	2 E	SW	.60	.60
"	80	SE	23	2 E	SW	.60	.60
"	80	W	24	"	"	.60	.60
David Elmore	80	NE	14	"	"	.60	.60
"	40	W	13	"	"	.30	.30
Elizabeth Barton	160	W	24	"	"	1.20	1.20
William Owen	160	SE	14	"	"	1.20	1.20
Alexander M Roy	40	W	15	"	"	.30	.30
William Connely	160	NE	21	"	"	1.20	1.20
Charles Ryan	80	SE	21	"	"	.60	.45
John Eblin	160	W	23	"	"	1.20	1.20
Same Same	~~80~~	~~NE~~	~~23~~	"	"	.60	.60
James Bull	120	S½	15	"	"	.90	.90
Same	20	SE	15	"	"	.15	.15
Thomas Raine	80	SE	15	"	"	.60	.60
Edward Swan	40	W	13	"	"	.30	.20
Same	80	W	13	"	"	.60	.60
Same	80	SE	23	"	"	.60	.60

I Edward P Swan Supervisor of Road District No 15 do hereby certify that the above named persons have discharged the labor upon the public highways the Amounts of Tax annexed to their Respective Names and that the residue of the Names persons on the list returned to me as a list of Taxable Lands ~~in~~ and in said District are delinquent

Nov 20th 1865

Edward P Swan

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36 Names	Town Lots No.	Town Lots Val.	Slaves of Servants No.	Slaves of Servants Val.	Pleasure Carriages No.	Pleasure Carriages Val.	Waggons & Carts No.	Waggons & Carts Val.	Horses Mares &c No.	Horses Mares &c Val.	Cattle Sheep &c No.	Cattle Sheep &c Val.	Clocks & Watches No.	Clocks & Watches Val.	Stock in Trade Val.	Gold Silver & Plated Articles Val.	Money at Interest Val.	Total of Property	Amt of Taxes
Robert Harris								1 60	1	55	26	76	1	15		30		236	
Holcomb Mrs.									4	180	72	117	0			30		327	
Hendricks & Lewis									1	40	22	40				20		100	
Hall & Williams									1	50	21	69	1	15		50		184	
Harper & Hutchinson									1	30	18	117				30		197	
Heaton & Summers								1 65	2	150	24	52	2	20		30		817	
Hollingsworth & Abraham									2	25	2	15				30		70	
Haney & Lehew								1 50	6	150	28	90				75		395	
Henry Summers																20		20	
Hollingsworth & Abraham								1 20	9	251	43	153	1	10		20		1453	
Hazlip & Shumate									2	60	24	58				20		188	
Hawkins Joseph											15	60	1	15		200		975	
Hauff & Johnson								1 45	1	60	30	65				40		210	
Harrison & Lipton								1 30			10	28				30	25	168	564
Harper Stephen											8	34				50	100	84	
Harbor Thomas									2	50	20	40				20		110	
Hanley & Williams								1 80	5	153	13	36	1	15		150		640	

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A Schedule of A School kept by Jonathan Newberry in Township 2 North 1 West in Schuyler County and State of Illinois. School to commenced for the last part of the Term. January 6th 1840 &

January 6th 1840	6	7	8	9	10	13	14	15	16	17	20	21	22	23	24	27	
John Long																	22
William Long																	21
Jonas M. Long																	22
Susan A. Long																	5
John Quinn																	20
Peter Quinn																	21
James Quinn																	24
Francis Quinn																	24
Anthony Quinn																	28
Thomas Quinn																	17
William Jenkins																	17
Charles Jenkins																	10
James Jenkins																	22
Elizabeth Jenkins																	23
Indiana Minkell																	9
Illinois Minkell																	8
John Martin																	16
Robert Martin																	14
Clarissa Martin																	12

Total 327 Days

"I certify that the foregoing is a correct Schedule of the School kept by me in Township Number 2 North Range number 1 West and that Each of the Scholars resided in the said Township and attended the School the number of days stated in the abstract. Given under my hand this 21st Day of February A.D 1840

Jonathan Newberry

State of Illinois Schuyler County ss We certify that at a meeting of the Employers of Jonathan Newberrys school teacher held pursuant to previous notice at the School House on the 11th Day of November A.D 1839. We were Elected Trustees of ~~the~~ said School and that we have performed the duties of trustees by attending to the School from time to time and Superintending the Same that we have Examined the foregoing Schedule and abstract and verily believe the Same to be correct We further certify that there is due said Teacher Eleven Dollars. Given under our hands and Seals. This 21st Day of February A.D 1840

Th. Quinn
Jonas A. Long
Nathan Wernwell

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Know all men by these presents, that we Hugh Mercer (a mulatto man) and Sylvanus M. Bagby of the County of Schuyler and State of Illinois are held and firmly bound unto The people of the State of Illinois for the use of the proper County in the penal sum of One Thousand dollars for the payment of which well and truly to be made. we bind ~~ourselves~~ our heirs. Executors and Administrators. jointly. severally. and firmly by these presents, Signed. sealed and dated at Rushville this the 5th day of June A. D. 1843

The Condition of the above obligation is such that if the above bound Hugh Mercer being a man of Colour. shall not at any time become a charge to said County of Schuyler or any other County in this State as a poor person and shall at all times demean himself in strict conformity with the laws of this State that now are or hereafter may be enacted. then and in that case the above obligation to be null and void. otherwise to be and remain in full force and Virtue

Taken and entered into. in open Court. in presence of William Ellis Clerk

his
Hugh + Mercer (Seal)
mark
Sylvanus M. Bagby (Seal)

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22.

one Estray

Taken up by Pleasant Gordon Living Inched Miles South of Ennington in Effingham County one Steer Black and white spotted Marked with a crop off of the right ear & a Slit in the Bolone and an under bit out of the Left ear Supposed to be Five years old appraised to ten Dollars By Lemuel Evans & Hiram Hale On the 7th Day of February A.D. 1845 Before me Caleb Evans J P

Returned March 21st 1845 A B. Kaigy Clerk

Estray

Taken up by Edwin Brockett Living in Effingham County one Mile East of Brockets Mill one Bay horse five ~~years~~ old Right hind foot white and a white strip on his nose near fifteen hands high appraised to fifteen Dollars By Edwin Trapp and Daniel Hark this 19th A.D. 1845 J.B. Brockett J.P. this 25th day

A.B. Kaigy clerk

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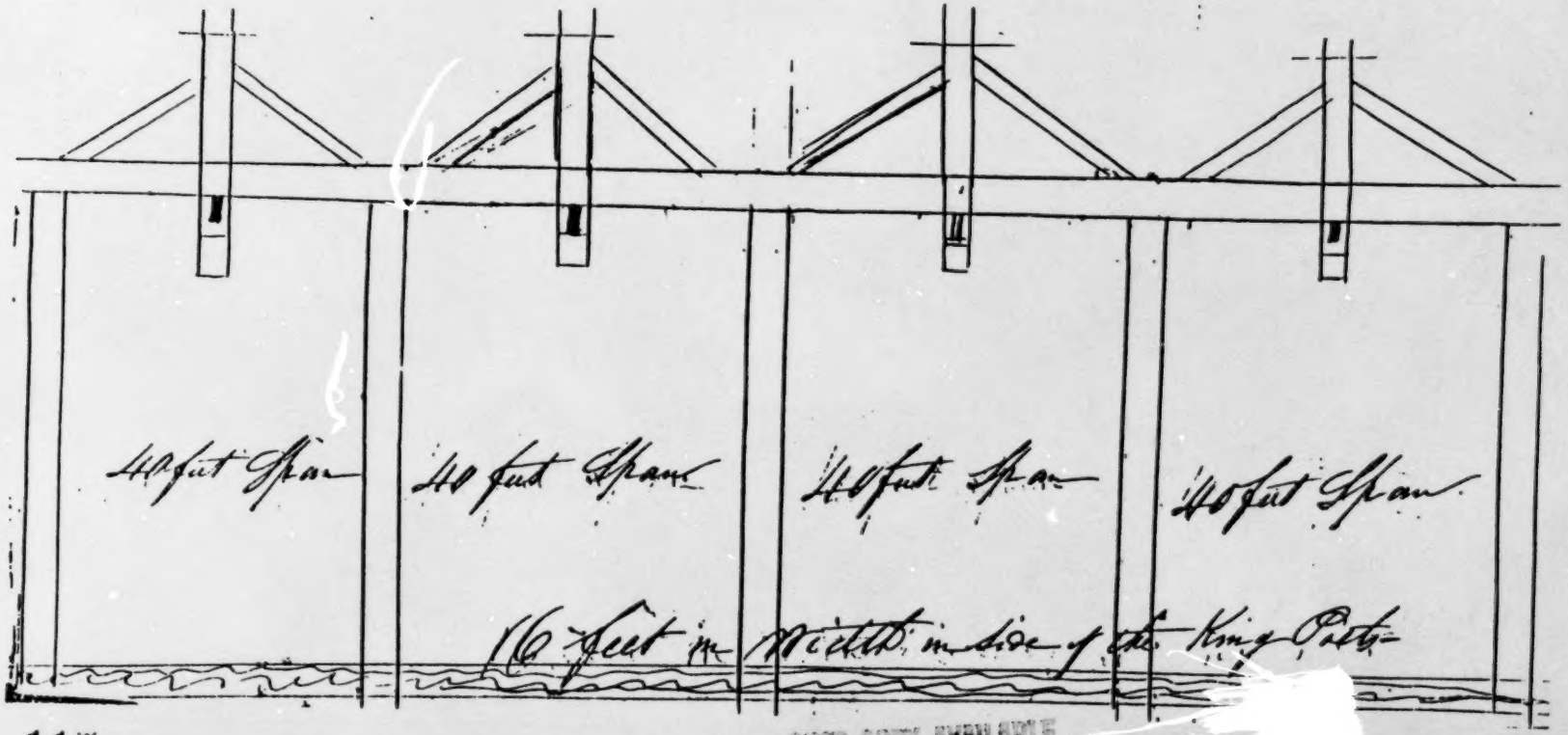
Plan of a Bridge across the Kaskaskia River at the point where the former temporary bridge stands on the National Road—



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To the County Court of Edwards County Sirs
I here make a report of one poor boy by the
name of John Williams 12 or 13 years of age. he
he came afflicted about the 1st of January 1853. so that
he cold not retain his food & watter, which made
him so mutch trubble that no person would keep
him for his labor there fore it be came nessary that
he should be let out to some person to take care of
he was let out to L.B. Mading on the 8th day of
March 1853 at the rate of five dollars per Month and
remained at that rate until the 9th day of May
1853 at which time he got beter and the said Mading
agrees to keep him and cloth him without charge if
he dos not take to his habits again
you will therefore allow L.B Mading five dollars per
Month computing the time from the 8th of March
to the 9th of May out of any money in the treasure
not other wise appropriated
Jonathan Shelby J.P.E.C.

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Last Will or testament
of Adam Vogel.

Should it please God almighty, to remove me from this world, I will, that the following arrangements shall be considered and taken as my testament.
My wife Anne Rosine Vogel, a born Libert, shall be the executor of my testament, the administrator of my estate and the guardian of our children.
She shall have the use and profit, accruing from all my moveable and immoveable, personel and real property during her lifetime. In consideration thereof she is however obliged, to pay all my honest debts and to properly rear up our children.
After her death the property shall be equally divided among our children.
My wife shall also have the right, to disinherit any of our children, if they do not behave well, or ill treat their mother.
Should however my wife get married again, she shall no longer enjoy the use and profit of my estate, but the whole property, personel and real, shall directly be delivered up to our children.
St Clair Co Ills, U.S.
the 18.th Day of February A.D. 1854. — Adam Vogel

We certify hereby, that Mr Adam Vogel signed the above testament in our presence, and that he was at that time in his right mind and senses.
In testimony whereof we affixed our hand and seal
William Mathias (L.S.)
J. Ernst (L.S.)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

I Homme Heijes do declare that according to the information received from my parents that I was born in the town of Molkwerum in the County of West Pruslands in the Kingdom of Holland on the 28th day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen that I left there about the first month of September A D 1851 and landed at the Port of New York about the month of January A D 1852 and have resided within the limits of the United States since that time and further I do declare on oath that it is Bona fide my intention to become a citizen of the United States of America and to renounce all Allegiance and fidelity to all and every foreign prince potentate state and sovereignty whatsoever and particularly to the Kingdom of Holland of which I was a subject

Homme Heijes.

Subscribed and Sworn
to before me this 13th
day of October A D 1854
Louis D Coryell Clerk
per Charles Chatker Dpty

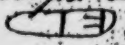
BEST COPY AVAILABLE

This Indenture made and entered into this sixth day of March A.D. 1858 between the County Court of Fayette County State of Illinois of the one part and Nathaniel M. McCurdy of the same County and State of the other part; Witnesseth; that the said County Court by virtue of the laws of Illinois in such cases made and provided, have placed and by these presents do place and bind out as an apprentice a poor girl of Color named Margaret who is now of the age of fourteen or thereabouts, by fourteen years and eleven months, to the said Nathaniel M. McCurdy to learn the business of house keeping after the manner of an apprentice, the said girl having become chargeable to the said County; to dwell with and serve the said M. Curdy from the day of the date hereof until she arrives at the age of eighteen years, during all which time or term the said apprentice her said Master well and faithfully shall serve, his secrets keep and his lawful commands, everywhere and at all times readily obey; She shall do no Damage to her said Master, nor knowingly suffer any to be done by others; She shall not waste the goods of her said Master nor lend them unlawfully to any person or persons; At Cards, Dice or at any other unlawful games she shall not play. Matrimony she shall not contract during the said term. Taverns. Groceries. Ale houses or places of gaming she shall not frequent or resort. From the services of her said Master she shall not absent herself, but in all things and at all times she shall demean herself as a good and faithful apprentice during the time aforesaid.

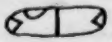
And the said M. Curdy binds himself to cause said apprentice to be taught to read, and shall give unto the said apprentice a Bible and two new suits of Clothes suitable to her condition at the expiration of the said term of service. In testimony whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names and affixed our seals this 6th day of March A.D. 1858.

N. P. A. Pommell (Christy Justice)
Robert McConnelly, as
Willis Wilborn, as
N. M. McCurdy

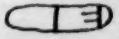
Stock Mark of Peter Hazelbaker
August 1858
A crop and two split in the right Ear



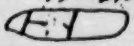
Stock Mark of M L Adelston
Sept 7th 1858
A swallow fork in each Ear and an upper bit in the left



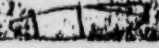
Stock Mark of Henry L Albright
Sept 7th 1858
A crop and two split in the right Ear



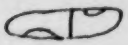
Stock Mark of James Markland
Oct 1st 1858
A smooth crop and a split in the left Ear



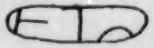
Stock Mark of John Hallenman
Oct 1st 1858
An upper slope in the right and a smooth off the left Ear



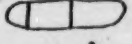
Stock Mark of Ratzer Fraumier
Oct 11th 1858
An upper bit in the right and an under bit in the left Ear



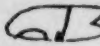
Stock Mark of G H Bush
Nov 16th 1858
An under bit in the right and a crop & split in the left Ear



Elijah L Bess Stock Mark
Dec 6th 1858
A smooth crop off the left Ear



Samuel Merida Stock Mark
Dec 6th 1858
A swallow fork in the right and an under bit in the left Ear



107.

NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

Apprentice's Indenture.

This Indenture, MADE between "THE NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM," of the first part, and James F. Wilkins of Virginia in the County of Fluvanna and State of Illinois party of the second part, Witnesseth, That the said party of the first part, in accordance with the "Act to incorporate the New York Juvenile Asylum," passed June 30th, 1851, HAS bound out, and by these presents DOES bind out, unto the said party of the second part, Alfred Lumsden a boy aged (as nearly as can be ascertained) 8 years on the 1st day of October 18 60, to serve the said party of the second part as an apprentice, from the day of the date hereof, for and until the expiration of 12 1/2 years hence next ensuing. And the said party of the second part covenants and agrees with the said party of the first part, that during the said term the said party of the second part will provide the said Alfred Lumsden both in sickness and health, with proper medical treatment, sufficient food, lodging, apparel and washing, suitable for an apprentice; that the said party will cause him to be instructed in the art of farming and in reading, writing, and arithmetic, at least as far as and including Compound Interest; that the said party will carefully watch over and guard the morals of the said apprentice, and prevent him from frequenting taverns, porter-houses, play-houses, or gaming-houses of any kind, and that at the end of the said term, the said party will give the said apprentice a new Bible, ~~&~~ complete suit of new clothes, ~~besides these in wear~~, and pay him One Hundred dollars, and in all respects will comply with the requirements of the Charter of the "NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM," and especially of the sections thereof hereunto annexed and made part of this agreement.

In Witness Whereof, the said party of the first part has caused its Corporate Seal to be hereunto affixed, and these presents to be signed by its President and Secretary, and countersigned by the Chairman of its Indenturing Committee. And the said party of the second part has hereunto set his hand and seal the 17th day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

J. W. Williams President.

Countersigned C. P. Kirkland
Chairman of Indenturing Committee.

B. F. Butler Secretary.

James F. Wilkins.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

Copy of the Record of an Inquisition on the body of Wm K Randolph.

State of Illinois
Winnebago County

In the matter of an enquest held on the body of Wm K Randolph dec'd this 3rd day of December AD 1864 before G Sullivan Coroner of said County at the house of J C Hudson. said body being present- on this 3rd day of December AD 1864

We the Jury empaneled and sworn to enquire into the cause of the death of Wm K Randolph late of said County do find from the evidence adduced upon such inquestion. that he came to his death upon the 3rd day of December AD 1864 from the effects of leaden balls & powder. fired from pistols held in the hands of and fired by John Bond & Miles Bond on the 2nd day of December AD 1864 within said County. And that at the time of the commission of said offence by said John Bond and Miles Bond they were assisted and urged on by Jane Bond and a woman whom the Jury believe to be the wife of said Jamy C Bond and one Tyler Bay And that such killing was without any just or sufficient- provocation.

L F & H Conway | Foreman
L J Porter
A P Hoffer
John D Beddell
Absalom Farrah
J F Lucas-
J C Hudson
L S Kaye
J S Kelly
J R Edwards
K G Brewster
Wm Teed

State of Illinois
Winnebago County |

I certify that the above is the verdict of the above named Jury duly empaneled by me to hold an inquest on the body of Wm K Randolph in said County on the third day of December AD 1864

Jeremiah Sullivan | Coroner.

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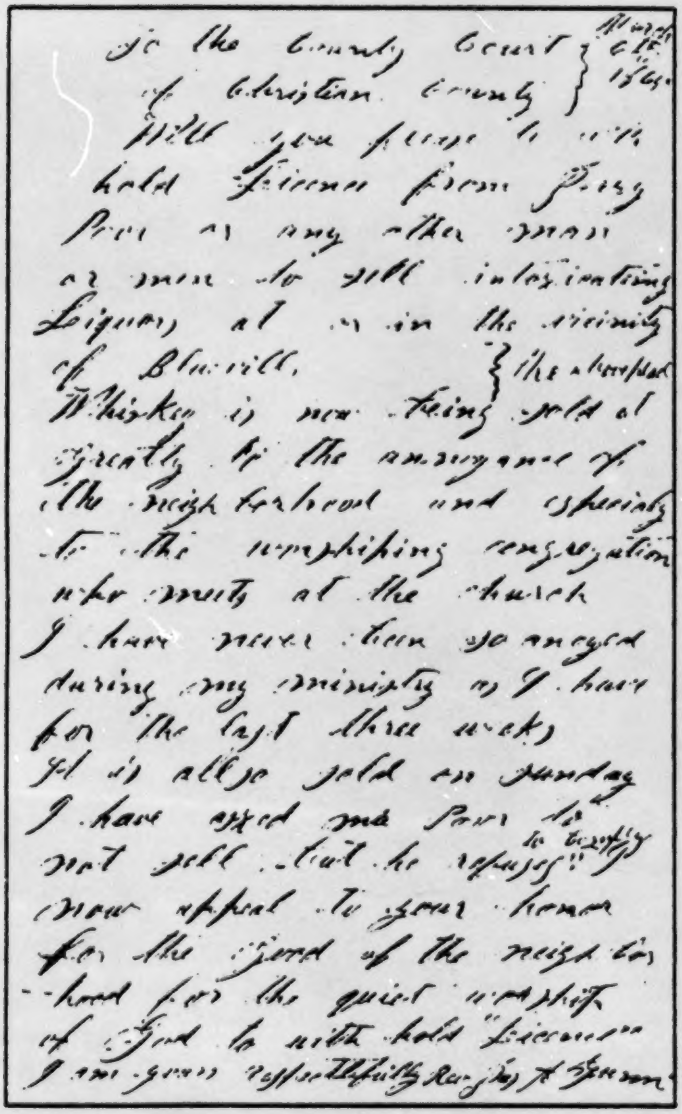

To the County Court } March
of Christian County } 15th.

Will your honors be with
held Liberty from giving
Bail as any other man
as soon as will intoxicating
Liquors at or in the vicinity
of Bluville. The whole
Whiskey is now being sold at
greatly to the annoyance of
the neighborhood and especially
to the worshiping congregation
who meets at the church
I have never been so annoyed
during any ministry as I have
for the last three weeks
It is also sold on Sunday
I have cited one Bail to
not sell but he refuses!! to testify
Now appeal to your honors
for the good of the neighbor
hood for the quiet worship
of God be with both "Liberals"
I am your respectfully Reuben Gleason

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Muster Roll of Capt. S. A. Paddock's Company
of the regiment of U. S. Army Volunteers, April 25th 1861.

Names	age	height	eyes	hair	nativity	occupation	remarks
Capt. Solomon Allen Paddock							
1st Lt. Wright Sherman							
2nd Lt. Richard H. Hamilton							
1st Sgt. Martin James	28	5.04½	Dk	Dk	Ohio	Carpenter	
2d " West Stephen	24	5.9	Hzl	Lgt	"	Stage driver	
3d " Robinson Charles	6	5.11½	Brn	Lgt	N.Y.	School Teacher	
4th " Lindblad Aug[us]t	31	5.8½	Blue	"	Sweden	Farmer	Served four in the army
1st Corp. Hunt Jr.	21	5.7	Dk	Dk	N.Y.	———	
2nd " Tuttle Henry	26	5.6½	Dk	Dk	Vt.	Law student	
3d " Dunbar C. H.	18	6.1	Lgt	Lgt	Penn	———	
4th " Jackson Alonzo	24	5.7½	Brn	Lgt	N.Y.	Carpenter	
musician Snow Henry	30	5.7	Blue	Lgt	Conn	Farmer	
" Bentley Hiram	17	5.5	Brn	Brn	Mich.	Farmer	
Privates							
1 Allen Thomas J.	27	5.11½	Dk	Dk	N.Y.	Sch. teacher	
2 Amy Wesley	21	5.10	Dk	Brn	Ohio	Farmer	
3 Allen Jeremiah	29	5.11	Brn	"	"	"	
4 Barker Henry L.	21	5.11½	Blue	Lgt	N.Y.	Farmer	
5 Buchan William	20	5.7	Lgt	Lgt	Ill.	Farmer	
6 Barnhardt Miller	25	5.6	Lgt	Lgt	France	"	
7 Bennett Herman D.	23	5.11	Dk	Dk	N.Y.	"	
~~8 Bennett Abram~~	~~21~~	~~5.9½~~	~~Dk~~	~~Dk~~	~~Penn~~	~~"~~	
9 Bentley George	18	5.4	Brn	Brn	Mich.	"	

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Sis Silva Aug. 14th 1862

Stephen G. Paddock Esq
Secty of Relief Com.

Dear Sir

Permit me to ask you to call the attention of the Relief Committee to the case of Mrs Dalina Personius. Her Husband Enlisted from one of the Western Counties to which he had recently moved from this County. Mrs Personius came back to this County and by hard Struggling has managed to get along without asking relief. She has one child and is in very delicate health Being a lady of refined mind her feelings revolt at the Idea of becoming a County Charge. She is entirely destitute and desires the means to go to her Fathers home, which is in another State It would require say 20 Dollars to place her in a condition to travel and to pay her fare & Expenses to her fathers place My Opinion is that considerations of Economy and humanity direct that this amount be allowed to her. Be pleased to advise me what I shall do in the premises

Respectfully Yr. N. Stevens

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REPORT.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS: - (Be sure to answer every Question as fully as possible.)
1. Name of volunteer?	Ezra Fathrop
2. In what company and regiment?	in James Stevens Co
3. When and where did he enlist?	he enlisted on the 20 day of Sept 1864 in the Town of Greenville Green Co
4. Married or single?	is Married
5. Children, give the age and sex of each?	has one child 10 months old a girl
6. Have they house rent to pay? If so, how much?	have no house Rent to pay
7. Do they own land? If so, how much and what is its quality and condition?	they own a house and Lot in the said village and has purchased a Lot with two houses and barn on it worth six hundred dollars owes the most of it for the same
8. Have they any means of support other than their daily labor? If so, what, and to what extent?	they have some means to the Extent of two hundred dollars besides the house and and village lots.
9. What is their ability to labor for support? and what is the opportunity for such labor in their neighborhood?	her ability for labour is good the opportunity for getting employed in this neighborhood is bad
10. What is the condition of each as to general health? and what has it been?	their general health is good
11. Have any of the family been accustomed to labor? If so, which and to what extent?	the woman was Raised to Labour for her support
12. To what extent have the family been dependent on the volunteer for support?	the woman as Course was dependent on the man for her support
13. Has the volunteer sent his family any part of his bounty money? If so, how much, and by whom?	She says he has not sent any Bounty home yet
14. Has the volunteer allotted any portion of his pay for his family? If so, how much, per month?	he has allotted some two hundred Dollars for her support other than the Bounty he gets $13.00 per month with House Rent or and Bounty amounts to $2.50 cts a month which goes to his absent
15. Has the volunteer made any other provision or arrangement for the support of his family? If so, what?	[illegible]

Sworn to before me, this [illegible] day of [illegible] 1864

[illegible] of the Town of Greenville

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100

General Hospital No. 8.

Nashville, Tenn., March 29, 1863.

Sir,

It becomes my duty to communicate to you the death of your [illegible], [illegible] of the [illegible] Ills. Infantry died in this Hospital, the 29 day of March, 1863. of Typhoid Fever

If you desire particulars, please write to me. Giving Date of Death

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. Gowan Fellow

Chaplain, U. S. A.

To [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Co

Ills

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State of Illinois }
[illegible] County } ss.

To the Honorable C. L. Higbee
Judge of the Circuit Court for said County
&c.

Peter Eibler of the County of Schuyler
& State of Illinois would respectfully
represent that he was born in Hesse
Cassel in Germany & has heretofore
been a subject of the Grand duke
of said principality in the empire
of Germany. That he emigrated to
the United States in July 1860 &
the State of Illinois in March 1861
and has resided therein since that
time. That on the first day of Jan
uary 1863 he entered the military
service of the United States as a Private
soldier in Co. H. 5th Reg. Ills. Vols
that he continued in said service un
til the 18th day of May 1865 when he
was honorably discharged therefrom
on account of wounds received in
battle. That he desires to become a
citizen of the United States & takes
the oath of allegiance thereto and
your Petitioner will ever pray &c

Peter Eibler

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Havander 60
A. W. Davis

April 20	2	Bush B meal	@ 125	2 50
"	6	Coffee	@ 38	2 28
"	4	Mat dry peaches	@ 27	1 92
"	5	Apples		1 35
"	1	Gallon molasses		1 35
"	2	do vinegar	@ 40	80
"	50	lbs B Bacon	@ 25	12 50
"	42	B Crackers	@ 12	5 04
"	1	Bush potatoes		1 25
"	1/2	4 lamp Chimneys		80
"	1	gal Oil		80
"	10	lbs Original Gem Soap		1 60
"	24	lbs Tea	@ 20	4 80
"	30	" Meal	@ 125	2 50
"	10	Sugar	@ 20	2 00
"	5	Coffee	@ 40	2 00
"	1	Onions		1 25
"	1	Bush potatoes		1 00
"	1	Gallon molasses		1 25
"	1	do Vinegar		40
"	12	hams	@ 25	1 60
		Drayage		80
	11	C Sugar	@ 20	2 20
				$ 74 81

A. G. Holden
Owner of Store

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No. 7,050.

Smith & Kay Batteries & Carpenter Elec. Pl.

Fig 1

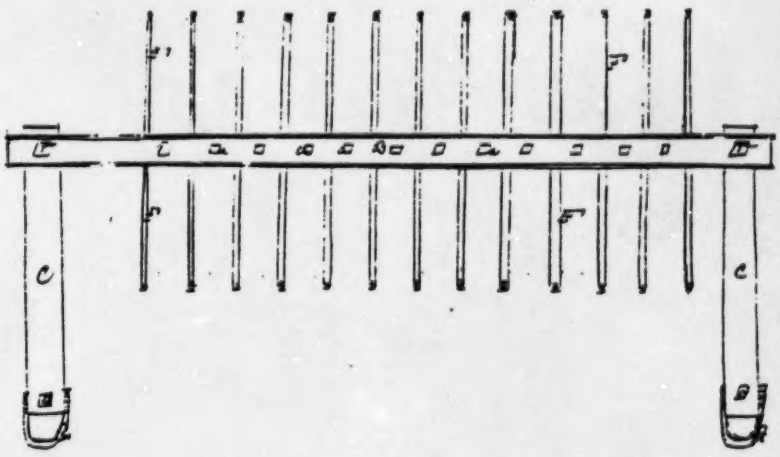


Fig 2

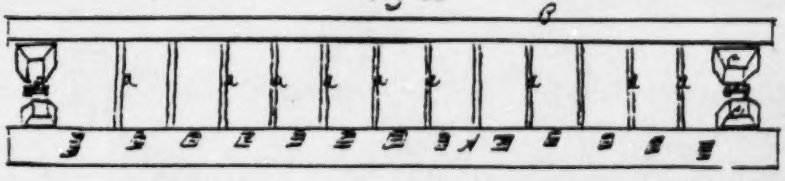
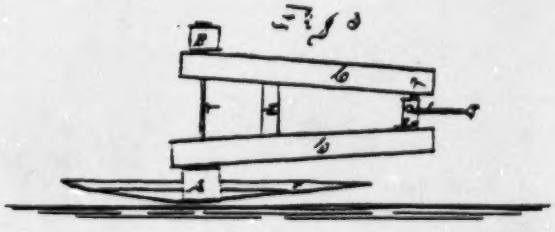



Fig 3



Inventor
Samuel Carpenter
by Edwin Brown
Attorneys

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CHATTEL MORTGAGE

LEFFINGWELL STAMP SERIES OF MORTGAGES. Trade Books. CHATTEL MORTGAGES BILLS OF SALE, &c. Sold and for sale by Stationers throughout the United States. Leffingwell Manf'g Co. Chicago.

This Indenture,

Made and entered into this Eighth day of July in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy Five BETWEEN Joseph A Pasley of the County of Macon, and State of Illinois, of the first part, and Robert A Pasley of the County of Macon, and State of Illinois, of the second part.

WITNESSETH, That the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, and — — — — — Cents, in hand paid, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, do hereby grant, bargain and sell, convey and confirm unto the said part of the second part his heirs and assigns forever, all and singular the following described goods and chattels, to wit:

one Bay Mare three year old about Fourteen hands & a half high one red & White spotted Cow four year old Thirty Hogs of mostly black & black spotted one Two horse Waggon and one set of Harness & Eight acres of Wheat & Thirteen acres of oats & Forty acres of Corn in the field all on section Eight in Township Fifteen North Range one East Fifteen hundred feet of Lumber walnut & sycamore.

TOGETHER with all and singular the appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining; to have and to hold the above described goods and chattels unto the said part of the second part, his heirs and assigns forever.

PROVIDED, ALWAYS, And these presents are upon the express condition, That if the said Joseph A Pasley his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, shall, on or before the Eighth day of July A. D. 187[illegible], pay or cause to be paid to the said Robert A Pasley or his lawful attorney or attorneys, heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, and — — — — Cents, together with the interest that may accrue thereon, at the rate of Ten — per cent. per annum, from the Eighth day of July A. D. 187[illegible], until paid, according to the tenor of one certain promissory note or obligation, dated the Eighth day of July A. D. 187[illegible] executed by the said Joseph A Pasley to the said Robert A Pasley to make this sale in going security for the said Joseph A Pasley that then, and from thenceforth, these presents, and everything herein contained, shall cease, and be null and void, anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

PROVIDED, ALSO, That the said Joseph A Pasley is to retain possession and have the use of said goods and chattels until the day of payment aforesaid; and also, at his own expense, to keep said goods and chattels; and also, at the expiration of said time of payment, if said sum of money, together with the interest as aforesaid, shall not be paid, to deliver up said goods and chattels in as good condition as they now are, to said Robert A Pasley party of the second part, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns.

AND PROVIDED, ALSO, That if default in payment as aforesaid shall be made, or if said goods and chattels shall be levied on by virtue of any execution or attachment against said party of the first part, before the maturity of said note, or if the said party of the first part shall attempt to remove said goods and chattels out of said County, that then, or in either case, the said Robert A Pasley or attorney, agent, or assigns, heirs, executors or administrators, shall take possession of said goods and chattels, and sell the same at public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, after giving at least Ten days' notice of the time, place and terms of said sale, together with a description of the goods and chattels to be sold, by at least Three advertisements posted up in public places in the vicinity where said sale is to take place, to make the sum of money and interest aforesaid, together with fifty reasonable cost in so doing; and if there shall be any overplus — the — shall pay the same to the said Joseph A Pasley his legal representatives.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, The said part of the first part has hereunto subscribed his name and affixed his seal the day and year herein first written.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in the Presence of

Wm H Coughlin

Joseph A Pasley (SEAL)

(SEAL)

(SEAL)

Shares

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

The Springfield & Northwestern Railroad Company

This is to Certify, that Menard County

is entitled to One Thousand — Shares of

One hundred Dollars each, of the Capital Stock of THE SPRINGFIELD AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,

transferable only in person or by Attorney, on the Books of the Company and

surrender of this Certificate.

Witness the signatures of the President and Secretary, and the Seal of said Company,

this 1st day of February 1857

Stamp

Geo. A. Blanchard Secretary W. G. Greene President.

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The aggregate value of which, as estimated, is Fifteen Hundred Sixty Four dollars $ 1564.00

and in lieu of the same I desire to retain the following articles named in the "Appraisement Bill of Personal Property" of said

Jacob D Schoonover deceased, viz.:

ARTICLES.	VALUE. Dollars	Cts.	ARTICLES.	VALUE. Dollars	Cts.
1 Breakfast Table	1	50	Amount brought forward.		
1 Sewing Machine & Cover	20	00	1 Box 5 Rds. apples. 2nd 18 Box Apples. 5th	7	50
1 Stand Table		25	15 Bushels Apples	7	50
Looking Glass & Clock	1	00	1 Fried & Stove 1 Rep 4th & Iron Wedge 1st	2	00
6 Kitchen Chairs		90	2 Buffalo Robes & 2 Horse Blankets	8	00
1 Plow Bar		25	1 Hay Rake	2	50
Covers Dishes in Buttery	2	50	1 Box 1 Trunk 1 Log Chain 1 Pitch Ch	8	50
Cook Board	1	00	1 Iron Kettle	2	00
1 Bed Stead & Cover	25	00	1 Hedge Knife 1 Hand Saw 1 Cradle Rifle	1	00
1 Trundle Bed		25	1 Post Auger	10	00
1 Sofa Lounge &c	10	00	1 Stable Cutter	25	00
Cutter Table & Cover	3	00	1 Sleigh	6	00
Library	10	00	1 Hay Rack	5	00
Looking Glass	10	00	30 Bush Winter Apples	6	00
1 Safe	20	00	12 " Cider "	1	20
1 Set Cane Bottom Chairs	8	00	1 Old wagon	25	00
1 Cane Bottom Rocking "	4	00	1 Double seated Democrat	75	00
2 Stoves & Pipe furniture	50	00	2 Sheep Skins	1	50
Melodion Stool & Cover	50	00	1 Grain Bin 10 ft by 10 ft wide	6	00
1 Cane Bottom Office Chair	1	00	1 Manure Fork		50
5 Stool Chairs		50	Blacksmith Tools	7	00
1 Table & Cover	1	50	2 Grain Cradles 1st 2 grain cradles	2	00
Lounge Cloth & Cover	5	00	1 Square Drawing Knife 1 Spoke	2	00
1 Pair Vases & Curtains	5	00	1 Hay Knife Axe & Mattock	2	00
1 Spinning Wheel	1	00	2 Axes 1 Adze 1 Broad Axe	6	00
1 Bed Bedstead & Covering	15	00	1 Ax 1 half bushel 1 Post Maul	1	00
1 Barrel & Vinegar	7	00	1 Set Fly mattock	2	00
1 Rug	1	00	1 Pr. Double Harness	8	00
1 Cane Seat Chair	2	50	1 Pr Buck mats & Shuck	20	00
1 Stove & Pipes	2	50	50 " Corn in ear	12	50
1 Sausage Grinder		50	1 Ox Yoke	2	00
Carpet Up Stairs	7	00	1 Sorrel Horse	40	00
5 Bed Quilts & Blankets	20	00	6-2 yr Cheese Factory	67	50
1 Drop Rods	2	00	50 Stack Corn Stalks	50	00
1 Window Blinds Pillar & Bed Cords	3	00	1 Row Boat	20	00
1 Platter		50	1 Cow Marked in Right ear	35	00
3 Felt & R Blankets	20	00	1 2 yr old Heifer	20	00
Carpet Stair & Rod	2	00	32 Tons Hay (about)	21	00
Bed Bedstead & Bedding	10	00	11 acres Corn in field	70	00
Round jars & sewing Chest	5	00	1 Stack Straw	3	00
17 Quart jars	5	50			
12 Pint jars	4	00			
9 Crocks & Butter Bowl	1	00			
1 Barrel cider	5	00			
1 Molasses	4	75			
7 Pork Barrels	7	00			
2 Rugs Table & Washing Machine	6	50			
10 Crocks		50			
Carpet in Setting Room and Parlor	12	00			
Amounts carried forward.				1161	50

The total value of which as appraised is (8 1161.50) One Thousand One Hundred Sixty One 50/100 dollars.

and the balance, Two Hundred and Three 50/100 dollars ($ 203.50), I prefer to have in money.

Witness my hand and seal this 2nd day of November A. D. 1876

Rebecca Schoonover [Seal]

Nov 2 1876

I, Rebecca Schoonover widow, as aforesaid, hereby acknowledge receipt of the above named articles, elected from the appraisement bill of said estate

Rebecca Schoonover

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No. 1432.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

This Certifies, That the STATE BOARD OF HEALTH of the State of Illinois, having received satisfactory evidence that Henry J. Vogt *of the County of* Effingham *in the State of Illinois, is a GRADUATE IN MEDICINE, having received the DEGREE OF M. D. from* The Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati *in the State of* Ohio *on* January 24th *18*73*, hereby authorizes him, under the provisions of the "Act to Regulate the Practice of Medicine in the State of Illinois," approved May 29th, 1877, to pursue the Practice of Medicine in this State.*

Given under the hands and Seal of the State Board of Health of Illinois, at Springfield, this Twenty second *day of* October *in the year* 1877

John H. Hauch M.D
President.

Newton Bateman LL.D
M. Sandlam M.D
Amos L. Blank M.D
E. W. Gray M.D
Secretary.

W. M. Chambers M.D
J. M. Gregory LL.D
H. Haldeen M.D

Filed for Record the 30th *day of* Nov. *18*77*, at* 1 M. *o'clock* P. M.

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REGISTER OF PRISONERS COMMITTED TO THE

No.	NAME OF PRISONER.	Description of Prisoner.	Charge.	By Whom Brought.	Process.	Time Committed.
	George Alexander Native of Illinois Parents Colored Education Common Habits Temperate	Nationality. Sex. Male Age. Twenty four Height. Five feet Nine Complexion. Black Color of Eyes. " Color of Hair. "	Murder	R. J. Holland	Indictment	Nov 2 5 1871
	Edmund Emmons Parents Colored Education poor Habits Temperate Married	Nationality. Louisiana Sex. Male Age. Thirty Height. Five feet 9 in. Complexion. Dark Color of Eyes. Grey Color of Hair. Brown	Murder	R. J. Holland	"	
	Walter Lovell Parents. Native American. Mother Irish Education Good Habits Intemperate Married Occup. Farmer	Nationality. American Sex. Male Age. 24 Height. 6 feet Complexion. Light Color of Eyes. Blue Color of Hair. Light	Larceny	R. J. Holland	"	Apl 8 70
	William Crawford Native of Ireland Parents Irish Education Poor Habits Intemperate Single	Nationality. Irish Sex. Male Age. 22 Height. 5 ft 9 in Complexion. Light Color of Eyes. Blue Color of Hair. Light Brown	Larceny & Burglary	R. J. Holland	"	
	Peter O'Brien Native of Canada Parents Irish Education Good Habits Intemperate Single Occup. Painter	Nationality. Irish Sex. Male Age. 22 Height. 5 ft 7 in Complexion. Sandy Color of Eyes. Blue Color of Hair. Auburn	Burglary	R. J. Holland	"	Oct 10 70
	Fred Ellis Native of Canada Parents Can. & Scotch Education Good Habits Good Married Occupation Painter	Nationality. Can. & Scotch Sex. Male Age. 22 Height. 5 ft 7 Complexion. Fair Color of Eyes. Dark Brown Color of Hair. Black	Assault & Rape	R. J. Holland	"	" 6 "

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PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE OF DEATH.

State of Illinois, Fayette County.

☞ The Physician who attended any person in a last illness should immediately return this Certificate, accurately filled out, to the County Clerk. Penalty $10.00, if not returned within 30 days.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

1. Name Fred Malabaw Sex Male Color White
2. Age 25 years 5 months 23 days. Occupation Farmer
3. Date of death 29th July hour 8 P.M., *~~Single~~, Married, ~~Widower~~, ~~Widow~~.
4. Nationality and place where born Germany, Communist Kaiserslautern
5. How long resident in this State ab. 16 Years
6. Place of death† W. Liberty Township
7. Cause of death† Suicide
A gunshot wound through the heart

Complications

8. Duration of disease
9. Place and date of burial S.W. ¼ of Sect. 35 Town 5 N. Range 2 E., 29th July
10. Name and place of Undertaker

Dated at St. Paul 8/9 1879 F. B. Hannaman M. D.
Residence St. Paul

*Erase such of these as are not required.
†City—No., Street and Ward; same in towns that have them; township or precinct.
‡State primary and immediate cause of death, and examine the list of diseases printed on cover of this book, and law pertaining to Coroner's inquests.

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Nuesa C.S. Lacy-Hall June 8-1880

Mag. none as yet
Ventilation air is good
Coal 3rd vein - third vein
Keyman below S.
Signal by bell
Haulage 800 lbs

Equipment - none
Operating by Shawnee Shaft
Cover 300 ft
Top rock - L
Capital $6,000 - total Capital invested to
this work has changed owners and is
in running order yet - abandoned mine is not profitable

July 23 1880

On being informed of an accident at this mine at No 1 Coal
I repaired to the scene of said accident that of a large rock
falling upon James Mason and killing him instantly
on night of [illegible] was a personal and pronounced accidental by the Jurors
by verdict (see report) James Nicols - Nathan Hays
John " - John Hayworth
Jerry Burke Henry Chase
Edward Baker Edward Lacey - Miss Sigman

This mine is worked on long wall principle is the third vein
it is Illinois River land owned & worked by F. & R. Lacy.

March 2 1881

Called upon this mine & they are working 24 hrs shift
is considered good. They have gas but not enough light
16th & 16 - Read bills of State Attorney and Secretary of this case I will
address Mr Lacy regarding his theft. This mine has got
a R.R. Switch put in the winter and has a good trade
Lacy 17 1881 Called upon Mr Lacy's this day and find it in a
good condition they carry [illegible] more men than they actually
This Scraper is [illegible] $6,000 - has applied Cage Catcher Governor
[illegible] of Shaw 85 hrs [illegible] Capital $6,000 Gale J. Farnam
Supt. Wm Anderson [illegible] Wm Hayes Sec [illegible]

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People
vs
Robert Carpenter
} On a complaint for Horse Stealing

Hire of Horse to go in search of Criminal	}	"	50
Summoning 3 men to go as guards with	}	"	75
Paid for Horsehire		1	—
Serving Warrant taking him in Custody	}	"	50
Returning Warrant		"	6¼
Milage		"	20
Attending on Examination when prisonr ordered to find Bail or Stand committed	}	"	25
Calling 3 Witnesses		"	18
Guards Attendance & Refreshments		2	—
Summoning 3 persons to Assist in taking care of prisoner for the night	}	"	75
Suppers for Guard prisoner & self		1	25
Room & Whisky for the Night		1	—
Guards Attendance		3	—
Summoning 3 persons to Attend as guard on the following Morning	}	"	75
Guards attendance the whole day while prisonr was trying to get Bail	}	2	25
Expences for Horse & prisonr		3	50
Summoning Guard to Assist in taking prisonr to Wayne County goal	}	"	25
Guards Attendance in having actually started on the road	}	"	50
Hire of 3 Horses to take prisonr to Wayne County goal, when Bail proferred late in the Evening after we had started with him	}	1	50
		20	19¼

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